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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 110 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Ton
6th May	Salsette ..	6800	Mooltan ..	10000
16th "	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	....
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	.... ..	....
1st June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagova ..	7000	.... ..	....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Rhiva ..	9000	.... ..	....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons
15th May	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
13th May	Chasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
*14th "	Lunga ..	Karachi Coasting.
*10th "	Palamcotta	E and S Africa via Mormagao and Parebunder
*19 "	Malda ..	Aden, Suez Port Said, London.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
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Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

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R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Funds Exceed Rs. 1 CRORE.

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ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21 10
25	24 2
30	27 4
35	31 5
40	36 11
45	43 14

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

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JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
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FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 823	Rs. 420	Rs. 650
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kollapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yahoshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4093	1st May	19th May
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	5th May	18th May
Fotomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3419	15th May	27th May
Mayori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3775	16th May	26th May
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 130 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	1st May	11th May
Java Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	11th May	21st May
Indo Maru	5311	Y. Sone-kawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Iuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Nevera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 30,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Hainhong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No 26.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2034 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHANSHAMDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
1049 Terms Moderate.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

TO RACING MEN.—Advertiser, who is now at home to select and import for himself a couple of Thoroughbreds, is prepared to purchase also for others. Particulars from Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4067

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

INDIAN MUSIC Vocal and Instrumental (on Harmonium, Sitar and Dilruba) imparted at reasonable fees at residence. Highest credentials. Proficiency according to aptitude. Prospectus from Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4001

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for a local Mill knowing all statement works. Apply to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4071

WANTED.—NURSE for a Civil Hospital. Salary Rs. 75 with all found. THE UNIVERSAL BILLET AGENCY, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4065

WANTED—A SMART HARD-WORKING SOLICITOR to serve as an Assistant in a Solicitors firm. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.

(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

APPLICATIONS are invited for about 30 appointments of clerks (pay ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50) in the Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur. None but passed candidates need apply. In the case of applicants who possess only Secondary School Leaving Certificates, the marks attained in each subject in the Public Examination should be specified in the application. Candidates must be prepared to attend at their own expense at Nagpur an examination in English (writing and Composition) and Arithmetic. The hours and place of examination will be intimated separately to applicants. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th May, 1916.

V. C. FRENCH,
Accountant-General,
Posts & Telegraphs.

Calcutta, 27th April, 1916. 4049

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 14 Gents Black Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown on, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 6-12-0 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—99 pairs R290., Ladies Black Box One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles machine-sewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 2/6 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—12 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4012

TO LET.—For Parsees, 3rd Floor of a newly built building, opp. Gandharwa Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, with electric light, fans, and on up-to-date. Sanitary arrangements. Apply sharp WITHIN. 1080

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4000

NOTICES

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN PHILOSOPHY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATE students in Philosophy, who may have secured Honours, or hope to secure them this year, at any of the Indian Universities, for Research Fellowships at the PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE, which is going to be opened in June 1916 at AMALNER, East Khandesh. Junior Fellowships for Honours B. A.s will carry from 50 to 60 Rs. each, and Senior Fellowships for M. A.s from 75 to 100 Rs. each, per month, according to qualifications. There will be, on the whole, Six Fellows to be elected for the current year. The Fellowships will be given in the first instance for one year, but may be extended for two or three or more years according to the output of work. Special attention will have to be given to the comparative study of Indian and European Philosophy. All facilities in the shape of a Library and Lectures will be provided for the Junior Fellows to enable them to appear for the M. A. Examination in Philosophy; while Senior Fellows will be required to study the important text-books in Indian Philosophy, mainly from the original sources, and to produce a respectable thesis at the end of their course. Work will commence on the 1st of July, and arrangements will be made for the residence of Fellows at the Institute. Applications with all necessary testimonials will be received up to the 10th of June. Only those who have special qualifications in Philosophy, or a special liking for it, need apply.

MOTILAL MANECHAND ALIAS PRATAPSHET,
Organiser, Institute of Philosophy Amalner,
East Khandesh.

7th May, 1916. 4066

S S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM."

ARRIVED ON 8TH MAY, 1916.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B/L. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
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Home Street,
Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. 'BOMBAY MARU' having arrived on the 7th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at 6-15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 9th May, 1916, at the office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, to adopt the annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

A. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay 9th May 1916. 4039.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned, ABDURRAHIM AHMED by caste a Cutchi Memon, hereby inform the public that my son MOHOMED HUSSEIN ABDURRAHIM has left Calcutta to some other place, and on account of certain reasons, I have abandoned his rights and interest as my son. No one should deal with him in any way.

ABDUR RAHIM AHMED.
116, Chuckla Street.
Bombay, 8th May 1916.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

20 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND RING AND DIAMOND WATCH GUARD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Premchand Devichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jafferalli Fazelbhai Gulam Husein Vazir and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under and by virtue of a Consent Decree dated the 16th day of August 1915 wherein the Mortgagees were the Plaintiffs and the Mortgagor and another were the Defendants, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms opposite the Post Office No. 20 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Gold Ring set with very valuable Diamond.

1 Gold Watch Guard set with very valuable Diamonds.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and the lots taken delivery of the next day.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.),, at their sale room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, a consignment of useful Japanese porcelain and high class decorative articles recently arrived consisting of—

A good variety of tea cups and saucers, tea sets, sweet dishes, cake baskets, plates (6in. to 10in. size) covered dishes, soup tureens, sauce tureens, jugs, and other useful articles also a large assortment of flower pots and vases of chinese design, valuable old imari vases 18in. to 45in. high, large enamel coloured jars, rare old satsuma, richly coloured and decorated plaques, figures of Japanese deities, birds and animals, incense burners and other articles of decoration.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. M. B. Mowjee.

1 arita blue jardinier: purchased on the 10th day of December, 1915.

Goods on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

Auctioneers,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 102 WATCHES.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell in seperate lots by public auction on FRIDAY the 12th inst. at 2 p.m. at their auctions rooms opposite The Bank of Bombay by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. A. Faterlly, 102 assorted watches.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1916.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiaw

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11th Drama of "Who Pays?"

AND

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY, 20TH MAY 1916.

NEAL OF THE NAVY

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"AT BAY."

In 5 Parts

Featuring the emotional Actress

FLORENCE REED

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A little girl, "Jewel," goes to live in a household full of sorrow and dissention. By the careful and clever upbringing of her mother she uses her loving disposition and faith in such a manner as to transform the characters of all around her and opens the doors for her father which at one time were closed against him.

See the famous

ELLA HALL

In the leading part.

"TEARS AND SUNSHINE"

A comic which shows a remarkable phase of human nature—the fact that people cannot tell how deep their sorrow is. A widow with a daughter catches sight of a widower with a son and though they are plunged in grief at their fresh bereavements they quickly come to love one another. Very amusing situations arise out of this.

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th May 1916, was 30.084 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 19 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h.	m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	8	m 2	11	24 4	8	m 8 0	17 9
		3	8a	26 0		9 19a	20 8
Tues.	9	m 2	55	23 9	9	m 8 40	18 7
		3	53a	25 6		10 26a	20 10
Wed.	10	m 3	48	23 4	10	m 9 37	19 4
		4	48a	25 2		11 57a	20 7
Thur.	11	m 5	15	23 3	11	m 10 58	20 8
		5	43a	25 0			
Fri.	12	m 6	37	23 8	12	m 1 5	19 10
		6	50a	25 2		0 35a	20 2
Sat.	13	m 7	53	24 7	13	m 1 49	18 11
		7	49a	25 6		1 45a	19 10
Sun.	14	m 8	54	25 9	14	m 2 29	17 9
		8	41a	26 0		2 42a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 8 (Monday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 3m
,, 9 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 4m.
,, 11 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 4m.
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 4m.
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 5m.
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58.9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41.3m. p.m.

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The depression in north-west India has caused many duststorms and thunderstorms and light rain has fallen at a few stations in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab. There have also been few falls in North-East India and south of the peninsula, the heaviest being one and a half inches at Sibsagar and one inch at Mysore.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in North-East India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, 8th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south-west Punjab but drier in the east Punjab. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; day temperature is above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and northern districts of Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is also above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Some duststorms have occurred in the Punjab and Baluchistan but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. Conditions remain unsettled in north-west India.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 8th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall total November to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (5th)	87.3	77.1	74	7.31		—8.63
Jask						
Do. (5th)	91.5	76.5	60	5.44		—1.37
Muskat						
Do. (5th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.3	78.6	67	0.93		—0.80
Rawalpindi	99.5	72.8	47	7.93		—2.39
Lahore	107.1	81.1	48	1.02		—2.81
Hissar	104.6	85.9	28	0.65		
Ambala	101.7	76.1	21	1.48		—4.48
Delhi	105.0	85.8	26	1.71		—1.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.3	81.7	26	0.70		—1.18
Mainpuri	111.8	82.1	18	1.02		—1.53
Jhansi	111.3	86.3	12	0.58		—1.37
Cawnpore	109.8	84.9	25	0.60		—1.63
Allahabad	110.6	84.5	23	1 01		—1.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.1	83 4	48	0.05		—1.27
Karachi	87.0	79.3	85	0.20		—1.30
Ajmer	103.6	80.6	53	0.13		—1.44
Jalpore	108.5	75.6	35	0.35		—1.34
Kotah	110.8	85.4	26	0.08		—1.36
Mount Abu	82.7	65.9	27	..		—1.38
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	66.1	68	..		—0.58
Dwarka	87.6	79.2	81	0.49		—0.50
Veraval	84.8	80.1	80	..		—0.49
Rajkot	100.0	71.7	62	..		—0.55
Bhavnagar Para	104.2	75.6	71	0.13		—0.56
Surat	92.2	77.1	67	..		—0.39
Ahmedabad	105.4	76.7	67	..		—0.43
Deesa	103.0	76.0	75	..		—0.54
Neemuch	103.6	77.0	47	0.06		—0.84
Indore	105.8	75.7	46	1.21		0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.7	78.7	27	1.09		—1.82
Saugor	106.4	82.3	22	1.27		—1.58
Hoshangabad	108.9	79.4	34	1.49		—0.46
Khandwa	108.1	79.2	55	0.82		—0.82
Akola	109.6	79.7	44	2.08		—0.21
Amraoti	108.8	78.3	26	1.02		—1.33
Nagpur	108.6	78.3	21	1.52		—1.63
Chanda	..	..	..	..		..
Raipur	107.2	78.6	29	1.25		—1.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.5	80.0	71	0.13		—0.52
Ratnagiri	88.5	77.7	66	0.81		—0.03
Mormugao	90.7	78.0	71	1.12		—1.38
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.8	72.9	51	0.18		—0.89
Ahmednagar	103.4	68.0	28	3.62		1.61
Poona	97.2	69.7	62	0.33		—1.38
Sholapur	106.3	74.3	40	1.27		—1.74
Bijapur	103.2	72.2	26	0.58		—1.00
Belgaum	94.9	82.5	95	2.61		—1.90
Ahmedabad	103.7	70.7	43	2.04		0.87
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.7	76.2	31	1.86		—1.74
Hyderabad	103.7	73.0	67	3 77		1 34
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.2	78.2	83	8.27		0.22
Calicut	90.1	79.7	77	15.92		4.14
Cochin	91.9	80.7	78	0.01	15.75	—2.30
Colombo	88.3	77.6	91	0.05	47.10	6.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	104.8	78.0	52	..	7.85	4.01
Cuddapah	104.4	85.7	42	..	9.48	4.14
Madras	96.8	81.3	64	..	21.26	0.12
Bangalore	90.0	69.5	80	0.02	6 59	—0.44
Coimbatore	98.8	75.6	70	..	7.60	—0.23
Trichinopoly	104.5	81.3	55	..	13.08	1.19
Negapatam	98.9	82.1	66	..	24.26	—6.93

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.871 Inc.
Temperature of Air	84.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 ,,
Dew Point	73.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.710 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.5 ,,
Minimum	78.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,W;WNW.
Movement of Wind do.	106 Miles

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The most artistic and clever dancing act touring

THE DICK AND DOROTHY TRIO

Whirlwind dancers from the Hippodrome, London.

THE ACME OF FRESHNESS, YOUTH, BEAUTY AND ORIGINALITY.

In 2 Acts. "CHILDREN OF THE FEUD" In 2 Acts.

A strong and rugged drama of the Kentucky Mountains.

THE FUNNIEST PAIR ON THE SCREEN!

"FATTY AND MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"

Fatty's wife reads exciting books which make her nervous, with screamingly funny results!

NEXT WEEK: The longest and most uproarious comedy ever produced.

CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 5th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			500
" " Sales of East Indian		..	..
" " Imports	.. ..	..	19,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	..	8.20+3
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..	11.30—1
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing times.)	..July		12.46+5
	Oct.		12.59+8
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..July		12.36+4
	Oct.		12.38+5

Liverpool, May 6th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			500
" Sales of East Indian		..	..
" Imports	.. ..	..	4,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..		8.18—2
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..	11.21—9

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 6th.

Total Imports 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	7.91	
May-June	7.89	
June-July	7.86	
July-Aug.	7.84	
Aug.-Sept.	7.78	
Sept.-Oct.	7.72	
Oct.-Nov.	7.67	
Nov.-Dec.	7.61	+2
Dec.-Jan.	7.58	
Jan.-Feb.	7.57	
Feb.-Mar.	7.57	
March-April	7.57	
April-May	7.57	
May-June	7.57	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 5th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May.	7.89	
May-June.	7.87	
June-July	7.84	
July-Aug.	7.82	—3
Aug.-Sept.	7.76	
Sept.-Oct.	7.70	
Oct.-Nov.	7.65	
Nov.-Dec.	7.59	—4
Dec.-Jan.	7.56	
Jan.-Feb.	7.55	
Feb.-March	7.55	
March-April	7.55	—3
April-May	7.55	
May-June	7.55	

London, May 6th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	7.91	
May-June	7.89	
June-July	7.86	+2
July-Aug.	7.84	
Aug.-Sept.	7.79	
Sept.-Oct.	7.73	+3
Oct.-Nov.	7.68	
Nov.-Dec.	7.63	
Dec.-Jan.	7.60	+4
Jan.-Feb.	7.58	
Feb.-March	7.58	+3
March-April	7.58	
April-May	7.59	+4
May-June	Nominal.	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 6th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	..11.18+9
November	..10.98+8
January	..10.85+8

Liverpool, May 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.09—18
November	10.90—17
January	10.77—17

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 6th

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..6.00	
" " Fully Good	..	..6.15	
" " Fine	..	..6.30	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	..6.35	
" " Fine	..	..6.65	
" Broach, "Good"	..	..7.75	—5
" " "Fully Good"	..	..7.90	
" " "Fine"	..	..8.05	
" Scinde, Good	..	..5.95	
" " Fully Good	..	..6.10	
" Fine	..	..6.25	

Liverpool, Mar. 5th.

M. G. Bengal Good		..	6.05	Unchanged.
" " Fully	Good	..	6.20	
" " Fine		..	6.35	
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	..	6.40	
" "	Fine	..	6.70	
" Broach Good		..	7.80	
" Fully	Good	..	7.95	
" Fine		..	8.10	
" Scinde Good		..	6.00	
" " Fully	Good	..	6.15	
" " Fine		..	6.30	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight (last week's 11,103,000)	11,208,000
American Visible Supply	3,388,000
Total Sales	47,000
East Indian Sales	1,600
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export	3,000
East Indian Stock	47,000
" " Forwarded	2,700
" " Actual Export	100
" " Imports	5,000
" " Speculation	400
American Afloat	140,000
East Indian "	14,000
Total Afloat	157,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 5th.

Tone of Cloths:—Strong with a fair demand and a moderate Indian inquiry.

Tone of Yarns:—Stiffening. Increased rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 6th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	15,000
" Forwarded	78,000
" Imports	65,000
" Stock	766,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York May 5th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	14,000
" to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York July	12.52—6
Futures at New York Oct. ..	12.67—2
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.60—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.25 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July ..	11.42—6
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.44—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ Unchgd.
Demand Bills ..	4.75.85 Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ..	76⅝—1

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	98,000
" Exports to Great Britain	69,000
" " to France and Continent	41,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,190,000
" " at Interior Ports	794,000

New York, May 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent ..	Nil.
Futures at New York July ..	12.75+23
Futures at New York October ..	12.90+23
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.85+25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.38+13
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.64+22
Futures at New Orleans Octo. ..	12.71+27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¾ Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75.75—00.10
Silver Commercial Bars	76¾—⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	37+1/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4⅝
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loan	3⅞
" 7 day market loans	4

Unchgd.

Consols 2½%	57 1/16+1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53⅝
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅞
Government Securities 3%	69⅜

Unchgd.

Ex. On London at Paris France 28.27 unchgd.

London, May 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 15/16—1/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet,

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4⅝
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	3⅞
" 7 day market loans	4

Unchgd.

The sum of £225,000 has been released.

Consols 2½%	57 1/16	4 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53⅝	
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	80⅞	
Government Securities 3%	69⅜	
Ex: on London at Paris Fres.	28.27	unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 5th

3½% 1925—1928..	£87⅝+¼
4½% 1925—1945.. ..	£94 15/16—1/16

London, May 6th.

3½% 1925/28..	£87⅝+⅛
4½% 1926/45..	£94 15/16 Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 5th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. .. .. .. No. Sellers.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers Unchgd.	65
Victorian April Sellers Unchgd.	67
New South Wales April-May Sellers	63/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—May-June Unchgd	50 9

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June. London. Paid.	74/9—3d.
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Unchgd.	68

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Nominal.	69—2
Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers	73/6+3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull Sellers Unchgd.	£13-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£149+6
Standard Copper G.M.B. nominal unchgd.	£137
Copper Braziers	£160+4
Yellow Metal	16½+¼
Hard Spelter	76+3/4
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.C.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 6-11-6

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October Value	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October Value	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October Value	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October Value	21/7½

Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers.	2/10+½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Buyers Unchgd	2/10

London, May 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian April Sellers unchanged	65
Victorian April Sellers unchanged	67
New South Wales May Sellers unchgd.	63/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley May-June	50/5

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June London Sellers unchgd.	74/9
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Buyers unchanged	68

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Nominal Unchanged.	69
Linseed Calcutta May June value.	73

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull Sellers	£13-5-0—5

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£149
Standard Copper G.M.B. nominal.	£137
Copper Braziers	£160
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	76
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-11-6

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October. nominal.	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October nominal.	20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. nominal.	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct. nominal.	22/1½

Tone—Firmer owing to increased freights

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers Unchgd.	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	2/10 to 2/10¼+¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 8.

Owing to higher advices from Home and to rather free buying on Saturday and yesterday of Khamgaum Akolas July and September, the market to-day ruled firm, rates being from Rs. 4/5 higher.

Some business has been reported to-day in K/Akolas and ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—
Fine Akola, May, 256.
Fine Akola, July, 264.
Fine Broach, May, 284.
F. G. Bengal, January, 1917 230.
Good Broach, April, 1917 295.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May, 8th 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	230	..	..25th Jan.'17
Bengals (M.G.)	235	225	213	..	..Ready
	..	225	..	..	..May
	..	231	..	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	217	207	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	227	..Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	243	..	..	..May
	..	247	..	..	..July
Jubna (M.G.)	..	..	245	..	..Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	276	..	..Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	335	Ready
Fair Staple	..	256	248	..	325 May/June
	..	..	..	..	..Ready & May
Akola-Khgm.	..	264	..	..	..July
Karanja (M.G.)	..	270	..	..	..25th Jan.'17
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	..Ready & May
Dhamangaum	..	259	251	..	..Ready & May
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M. G.)	..	262	254	..	..Ready & May
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	..	268	260	..	..Ready & May
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha Ehnghat. (M. G.)	..	268	260	..	..Ready & May
	..	285	282	..	285 Ready & May
Broach (M. G.)	..	280	..	..	July
	..	..	..	..	294 25th Apr.'17
Surat (M. G.)	..	335	..	..	..Ready
Mathia (M. G.)	..	240	226	..	..Ready
Bhagalkote Bilapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	315 Ready
	..	..	..	..	295 May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	312 Ready
	..	..	..	..	301 May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	..	313 Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	298 May/June
	..	..	..	..	292 May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	321 Ready
	..	..	..	..	317 May/June
Wadhwan (M. G.)	..	300	..	..	.. Ready
(H. G.)	..	290	..	..	.. Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 6th May 1916:—

Cotton	11,526	Bales.
Wheat	11,729	cwts.
Linseed	20,925	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,413	"
Ginjelly seed	2,088	"
Poppyseed	710	"
Groundnuts	2,875	"
Castorseed	6,006	"
Rice	43,936	"
Myrabollams	14,594	"
Cottonseed	6 688	"
Mowraseed	124	"
Gram	9,563	"
Joowar	6,008	"
Barley	15,082	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 8.

The seeds and wheat markets were closed to-day.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3.32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	195 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong Kong	172
Do. Shanghai	244½
Do. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	28-0-0
Australian Do.	27-0-0
Bombay Do.	27-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	86-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak at yesterday's closing quotations but soon firmed up.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred and ordinary shares fluctuated within a fair range.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids improved to Rs. 495 but closed at Rs. 491½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 486½ to Rs. 497½, Standards from Rs. 1,217½ to Rs. 1,240, Madhavji from Rs. 1,490 to Rs. 1,505, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,775 to Rs. 1,790 and Centrals from Rs. 2,210 X. D. to Rs. 2,225 X. D.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 262½. Indian Bleachings to Rs. 163½, Crescent to Rs. 117½ and Indore-Malwas to Rs. 276½.

Tata Mill ordinary shares were placed in a lot at Rs. 410.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 287½ and Swans at Rs. 230.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,427½ to Rs. 1,450.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 173¾ but closed at Rs. 178¾. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 675 to Rs. 700.

Katin ordinary shares declined to Rs. 156½ and Deferred to Rs. 645.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 887½ and Bombay Electric Tram ordinary at Rs. 244 and later on at Rs. 243.

Bundi Cement Co., shares were placed in the vicinity of Rs. 13.

Central Bank of India shares were strong at Rs. 222½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 93½ (long-dated).

PROPERTY IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

A Press communiqué issued by the Government of India states:—

It is notified for general information that the undermentioned officers will keep a record of—

(a) debts (including Bank balances) due to persons or firms in India from persons or firms residing or carrying on business in an enemy country;

(b) other property in enemy countries (including securities) belonging to persons or firms in India;

(c) personal luggage detained in an enemy country and belonging to such persons; and

(d) claims against enemy Governments, e.g., in respect of public securities of those Governments and goods or property requisitioned, sequestrated or destroyed by those Governments:—

1. Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, for Bombay (including Sind and Aden).

2. Custodian of Enemy Property, Bengal for Bengal.

3. Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras, for Madras and Coorg.

In the case of the other provinces, arrangements will be made by the Local Government and Administration concerned for the maintenance of such a record.

Persons or firms desiring to register their claims should apply in the appropriate form to the Officer or Local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction they reside or carry on business. The forms prescribed for the purpose, and any other information required on the subject, may be obtained from that Officer or the Local Government or Administration concerned, as the case may be.

BOUNDARY MAKING.

SIR T. HOLDICH ON ITS DIFFICULTIES

Speaking at the Royal Geographical Society, in mail week, on "Geographical Problems in Boundary Making," Sir Thomas Holdich said that slipshod phraseology gave serious trouble, and he instanced the difficulties experienced in the Pamirs when the wording of the boundary treaty declared the line to run "in an easterly direction to a junction with the Chinese frontier." Before it could be settled what was an easterly direction, it seemed as though the commission would be snowbound on those vast altitudes. Clearer topographical directions, however, enabled the commission to escape just in time over passes deep in snow to sunny India. Relating another personal experience in the demarcation of the boundary between Afghanistan and the tribal territories to be reckoned independent and beyond interference by the Kabul Government, Sir Thomas told how the wording "foot of the hills" was, after considerable disagreement, interpreted as "by the actual nullah bed." The selection of an impossible geographical feature to carry the boundary was another difficulty which might arise, as in the case of part of the Indian boundary which separates Chitral and Kashmir interests from Afghanistan. The agreement defined the boundary as running parallel to the Chitral River at an even distance of four miles from the river bank. Thus it fell on the spurs of a flanking range, cutting across mountain torrents, a continuing line of ascent and descent over some of the wildest and most inaccessible country that the Indian frontier presents. Demarkation was an utter impossibility, and no tribesman would have pretended to recognise such a line without an infinity of artificial boundary marks. Fortunately it was possible to suggest an alternative—the well-marked crest of the range, and as the alternative included the concession of unimportant territory to the Afghans, there was no great difficulty in effecting an alteration in the text of the agreement. The President, Sir Francis Younghusband, Colonel C. E. Yate, M.P., and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson took part in the discussion which followed.

RECONSTRUCTED SERBIAN ARMY.

STATEMENT BY M PASITCH.

Just before the Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pasitch, left London in mail week he handed to a press representative in writing, the following interesting statement:

"The welcome which was given to us here is excellent, as has already been said by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, when he addressed a group of representatives of the British people. We are going back to the seat of our Government, reassured as to the strength and as to the preparations made by our great Allies, convinced of the firm decision of all the Allies to continue to fight till complete victory has been obtained, and full of confidence in the future.

In the Paris Conference as full a place was given to Serbia as to the great Powers, and she will take part in the Economic Conference which will meet before long. It is a matter of course that the economic policy of the Allied States be directed, as all the warlike weapons in their hands, against those who were the cause of the conflict. It follows that in the economic sphere we shall stand by our great Allies United in a single State, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes will be able to support very powerfully the economic bloc formed by the Entente. His Royal Highness was very favourably impressed by the British Army. A war of twenty months' duration has transformed the small Army which existed at first into a formidable force, of which we shall hear very soon. His Royal Highness can express an opinion on the subject because, before the war, he had had the opportunity of visiting England, and in the neighbourhood of Salonika he saw lately the British troops fighting side by side with their French comrades. As to the British Navy, it is enough to say that it commands the sea.

The work of reconstituting afresh the Serbian army is very well advanced. In a very short time it will be able to take its place in the fighting line and share in the battles of the Allies. We are deeply thankful to our Allies who saved it and reconstituted it. For the present, we entertain the best relations with Greece. In spite of the fact that Greece selected to follow, for the time being, a different line of policy, we hope that she will side with us. Her vital interests bind her to do so. As a country who has been unable, so far, to unite all her nationals under a common rule she will not succeed in reaching her national goal otherwise than by falling in with the Entente. As regards our treaty of alliance with her, we shall speak of it more freely later on. You will be able to decide then whether Serbia or Greece was wrong.

Our relations with Roumania are of the best sort. She has observed an attitude of hesitation during the whole course of the war, but, as well as Greece, she is bound to an unaccomplished ideal. In order to translate it into facts she must take side with the Entente; she would be severely reproached by her own nationals if she did not avail herself of the most favourable opportunity in her history."

THREE COFFINS FOR ONE MAN.

Lord Balfour presided on April 10, at the annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society. He said that in the minds of many people there was no idea of caring for the future, and he had heard of a woman saying "I can scarcely get rid of one week's money before another week comes in." In a Scottish town there were three charitable societies taking an interest in one old man—a cautious man who never talked about his affairs—and after his death each of the societies sent a coffin. (Laughter.) Organization and careful inquiry were necessary or assistance failed in its effect.

Lady Cynthia Colville dwelt on the importance of schools for mothers and teaching which would tend to reduce the alarming rate of infant mortality.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.

Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	Kobe

May 7.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

May 8.

Upala	Butler	Rangoon
Haru Maru	Maines	Kobe
Elysia	Kinnaird	Liverpool

The following steamers entered for loading:—

Steamer	Sardar	for Persian Gulf

The following vessel received port clearance on Monday:—

Steamer	Salsette	for Aden.

May 8.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Exeter left Liverpool (outward bound) on the 6th instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore (Eastward bound) on the 5th instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Meteor:—The s. s. Meteor 2,576 tons Captain J. Remmerssen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Singapore, which port she left on the 27th April, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4,802 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird, left Bombay on Monday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette, 2,388 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, will sail to-day for Aden, with the mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, 8th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Dandolo	Questa	Italian Mail Steamer
B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.
D. & L. Siracusa	Rosolina	M. Italiana
F. Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K.
N. Alderney	Graham	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Glenfruin	Macknes	L. D. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
5 White Gull		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Ferndine	Pelton	J. M. & Co
7 Saigon Maru	Yamamato	O. S. K.
8 Ischia	Thina	M. I.
9 Malda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
10 Huntscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
12 Marengo	Patton	J. Finlay & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M.M. & Co.
15 Kowett	Wilson	T. M. & Co
16 Bahrein		T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Orna	Flit	M. M. & Co
4 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
5 Cuyebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Favonian	Hocken	
Fiz-ud-Din	Aboo	J. Bhimji
Lady Carson	Baille	W. S. W. & Co
Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
Manta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Meteor	Remmerssen	W. & A. G. & Co
Rhaidr	Oskenshot	T. M. & Co
Standard	Johannesen	J. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 8.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 18 cases opium, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.; 35 bales hemp, B. Hurbham; 100 bales hemp, M. Gowrisnanker; 57 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 24 cases bristles, Cox and Co.; 77 cases bristles, Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia; 6 bales cow hides, E. Mahomed and Sons; 39 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 26 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 19 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.; 285 cwts. kismiss, E. Dossa and Co.; 650 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 33 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Mahomed and Sons; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, G. H. Suchidana; 63 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidana; 250 cwts. gum olibanum, A. H. Bundally; 339 cwts. turmeric, G. H. Suchidana; 600 cwts. turmeric, E. Mahomed and Sons; 1,101 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 125 cwts. tamarind, G. Suchidana; 190 cwts. tamarind, G. Suchidana and Co.; 80 cwts. turmeric, G. Suchidana and Co.; 16 cases country cotton curtains and table covers and embroidery, I. B. Bhootwalla.

Malda (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed. Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.

Alderney (s) 1,808 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 250 cwts. nux vomica, M. Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy; 850 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 173 bales buffalo hides, H. M. Halim.

FOR GENOA.

Ischia (s) 63 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts. pepper, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 500 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Ischia (s) 200 cwts. pepper, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Glenfrein (s) 20,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Marengo (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

Hunts Castle (s) 1,186 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, B. Abeerchand; 10 tons old iron scrap, K. M. Nathoo; 5 cwts. ivory, A. H. Mowji and Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 360 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 314 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 103 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 1,300 cwts. myrabolams, N. Moolji and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 920 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 1,368 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 278 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

CHINESE SALT REVENUE.

PAYMENT OF SURPLUS STOPPED

The Japanese have recently been opposing the handing over to the Chinese Government the surplus salt revenue which is usually handed over every few months by the banks of the Quintuple group upon the authorisation of the directors of the Salt Inspectorate. On April 4 the latter authorised the release of approximately $5,500,000. The Anglo-French and Russo-German banks agreed to comply, but the Yokohama Specie Bank, acting on instructions from higher authority, decided to withhold the amount deposited with them, approximately $1,000,000. The step is regarded as serious, but the Japanese assert that it was taken owing to the critical situation in China endangering the salt Customs revenues. It is understood that the other banks are handing over their amounts in accordance with the loan agreement.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s.s. Salsette with English Mails of 21st ult. due at 2 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 1.30 p.m. (B. T.).
P. & O. s. s. Nagoya with China and Australian mails due at daylight.
Dr. J. J. Mody's public lecture on "The Excavations at Pataliputra and the Influence of Iran upon India," Bai Bhikhaiji S. Bengali Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, 6 p.m.
P. and O. s. s. Salsette leaves Bombay with mails and passengers connecting with s. s. Mooltan at Aden.
Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Annual General Meeting, Improvement Trust Offices, 6 p.m.
Bombay European Relief Association, Annual General Meeting, Bastion Road, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of the City Improvement Trust, Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., sixth ordinary general meeting, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 4-30 p.m.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., seventh ordinary general meeting, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 5 p.m.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Meils for Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12-0.

THURSDAY, May 11.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., *Annual General Meeting, Elphinston Circle, fort, 2-30 p.m.*

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

ITCHAPORIA.—Bai Hirabai, wife of Edulji Maneckji Itchaporia, mother of Rustomji Edulji Itchaporia. Aged 63. Thakordwar, on 7th May.
DADINA.—Merwanji Sorabji Dadina or Master, son of the late Mr. Sorabji Merwanji Dadina. Aged 50. Tardeo, on 7th May.
SAMSOODIN.—On Sunday, 7th May, at his residence, "Ebrahim Lodge," Dadar, Abdeyally Samsoodin, Sole Proprietor, Abdeyally Samsoodin and Co., Ship Chandlers, Railway Contractors and General Merchants.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, May 9.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7-15 a.m.
Leave:—The undernamed members are granted leave from Bombay:—
Trooper F. Portlock, "A" Troop from 5th to 13th May 1916.
Lce.-Corpls. D. Forrest and G. G. Fletcher "C" Troop from the 6th to 27th May 1916.
Transfers.—Trooper M. J. Mavrogordato, 1st United Provinces Horse is transferred to the Bombay Light Horse dated 5th May 1916 and posted to "B" Troop.

F. C. ANNESLEY,
2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May 9.

127. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Company, during week ending 14th May.
128. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature ranges will be closed until further notice.
129. Return of Arms.—Members of all Companies except "H" must return their Arms and Equipment to Armoury without further delay.
*134. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits, should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits Drills will commence early in the monsoon.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding, B. V. A.

May 8.

No. 159. Duties:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 8th May, 1916:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week:—2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty:—Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergt. E. A. Shorran.
No. 157. Return of Arms:—
All arms and equipment in the possession of the N. C. O.s and men of Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies, must be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible.
No. 161. Leave:—
2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland, No. 1 Company, is granted leave of absence from the 7th May 1916 to the 17th May 1916, both dates inclusive.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock:—

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Sardinia which left London on the 20th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Monday the 8th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of Deferred Telegrams via the lines of the Anglo-American Western Union and direct United States companies has been resumed.

ACCIDENT TO A MAHOMEDAN BOY.

Kurbanhoosein Badrudin, a Mahomedan boy, aged 12 years, was on Sunday found lying unconscious and bleeding from a wound in the head at the bottom of the stairs in his house in Bhandari Street. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. He had been in the habit of sliding down the hand-rails of the stairs.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Waman Dameder, residing in Portuguese Church Street, reports the theft of jewelery, valued at Rs. 869, from a cupboard which, he says, was forced open by somebody breaking into his house on Sunday night.
Mr. Manekji Pestonji Talati, residing at No. 3, Sleater Road, reports that he found a servant, whom he had lately engaged, missing on Sunday, as well as gold links and studs of the value of Rs. 150 from his shirt.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PATHAN.

On Sunday, a Pathan coal labourer, named Gulmahomed Noormahomed, aged about 35 years, was sweeping the decks of the s. s. *Kashmir, which is lying in No. 4 berth,* Alexandera Docks, when he accidentally *slipped and fell into the coal bunker, a* height of 25 feet and sustained serious injuries. He died a few minutes afterwards. *The Coroner ordered the body to be disposed* of.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Motor car No. 860 was being driven along Bhendi Bazaar on Saturday night when near Goghari Moholla the driver saw a boy named *Mangoo Narayan attempting to cross the road* in front of the car, and swerved to the right *to avoid an accident.* The car however ran into one Vinaekrao Shrikrishna who was passing on a bicycle. Mangoo and the cyclist *were taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital* where the boy was found to be suffering from a slight concussion, and the cyclist from a simple fracture of the right collar.bone.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Fifteen attacks and 14 deaths from plague *and 3 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox* occurred in the city on Sunday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Kamatipura and *Fanaswadi 2 attacks and 2 deaths each,* Maratha Hospital 2 deaths, Umarkhadi 3 attacks and 1 death, Parel, Byculla, Mahalaxmi, Khara Talao, Bhuleshwar and Fort (Northern) 1 attack and 1 death each, Fort (Southern) *1 attack and Sion 1 death.* There were no cases of cholera. Out of a total of 2,591 rats, caught, 106 were plague-stricken.

DR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.

The first lecture of the year 1916-1917, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasrak Mandali," *will be delivered in Gujarati, at the* Bai Bhikhaiji Shapurji Bengali Buildings for the Parsi Girls' Schools Association, Fort School *in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)* to-day by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Ph.D. The topic selected for the evening is "The Excavations at Pataliputra and the Influence of Iran upon India." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc. as usual.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday, touching the death of Saijia Mukta, a Hindu boy, aged two years. The evidence was to the effect that on the afternoon of the 5th instant the deceased was playing on the road at Tank Bunder, when a Port Trust truck came up and the deceased was knocked down and run over. The truck was being pushed by two labourers on rails. At the place of occurrence there was a box and a lane. The child came from behind the box and consequently the labourers could not see it. The child was picked up and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where it died on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages per s. s. Salsette, Captain A. B. Armitage, R.N.R., leaving Bombay to-day and connecting at Aden with s. s. Mooltan for Marseilles and London:—
Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. J. R. Blacker, Mr. F. C. P. Church, Mr. T. J. Collins, Mr. T. Copeland, I.C.S., Mrs. E. F. Daldy, infant and governess, Mrs. J. M. Dame, Mr. F. C. Davy, Mr. W. G. Dollman, Rev. W. H. Drawbridge, Mr. Frank Elmore, Mr. R. W. Ferguson, Mr. D. W. Fooks, Mr. J. R. P. Gent, Mr. H. D. Gill, Miss C. M. Greaves, Miss I. Greaves, Mr. J. W. Hadwen, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. G. P. Hector, Mr. A. Hirsch, Mr. W. H. E. Houghton, Mrs. K. N. Hyslop, Mr. Kilner, Mr. H. H. Lakin, Mr. G. E. D. Langley, Mr. P. C. MacTaggart, Mrs. Morris, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Napier, Mrs. Nottidge, Mr. H. J. Oliphant, Mrs. Phillips and 3 children, Mr. S. G. Roberts, Mr. W. H. Stimpson, Mr. G. M. Wilson, Mr. W. Gotowie, Mr. Kettles, Mr. Ellis, Mr. W. H. Lee, Mrs. Patterson, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. Halliday, Mr. J. G. Freeman, Mr. J. E. Aspinwall, Mr. Barlow, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Miss Allen, Mr. Abdulla Valli, Mrs. Cecil and Miss Steck, Mrs. Cozens, 3 children and infant, Rev. J. T. Stevens, Mrs. Morris, Miss Davis, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. R. Whittekin, Mr. M. M. Attaree and Mr. E. S. Tyabjee.

"BRITON" DEFAMATION CASE,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— I have read your report of the proceedings of the "Briton" Defamation Case in to-day's issue and I was surprised to find that Mr. Jinnah referred to No. 3 accused, Mr. L. D'Mello, in his address to the Court, as a Portuguese from Goa. As far as my information goes Mr. D'Mello is a member of the East Indian community, but I am certain that he is not from Goa.—Yours, etc.,

A PORTUGUESE.

Bombay, 6th May, 1916.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS OF THE SENATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 8.

The election of Fellows of the Senate of the Indian Women's University has now been completed. The Senate as at present constituted consists of sixty Ordinary Fellows belonging to the different provinces of India, prominent among these being Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Professors Karve, Limaye and Kanitkar, the Hon. Messrs. Sastriar, Setalvad, Chaubal, Belvi, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Justice Sheshagiri Ayar, Pandit Shivnath Shastri, Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudharani, Miss Thakur, Mrs. Cousins of Adyar, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Mr. Hari Narayan Apte and Mrs. Shrirangamma. The first meeting of the Senate will be held in the first week of June.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INHUMAN FATHER SENTENCED TO DEATH,

MURDERING HIS SON WITH ARSENIC

VENKATRAMAN SHAMBHU HEGDE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who agreeing with both the assessors found the accused guilty of murdering his son, *Shambhu by poisoning him with white sulphide* of arsenic administered in tea on January 7th, 1916, at Salkod and sentenced him to death under section 302 I.P.C.

The accused is a Havig Brahmin aged *about 70, of Salkod in the Honavar Taluka.* The father and the son were not pulling on well and a partition between father and son *became necessary because of the former's dis*solute and extravagant habits. The deed of *partition was executed in 1902* which made *over the greater part of the remaining pro*perty to the son under the management of *his paternal grandmother.* The son lived with his grandmother until her death six or seven years ago. He then went to live with *his mother-in-law Naji and finally came to* his own family house three years ago. Meantime the father lived separate squander*ed the remainder of his property and became* a beggar but was readmitted to the family house two years ago on the intercession of *some of the villagers. After that he fre*quently quarrelled with his son demanding money which the latter refused to give.

The case for the prosecution was that the father poisoned his son with arsenic purchased *from a licensed poison vendor.* The accused admitted that he did buy arsenic from the vendor as stated, but the purpose was, as he *stated to the vendor "for rats." To the* Magistrate he said that he procured it to poison monkeys. In the Sessions Court he said that he handed it over to his son's relations.

HOW THE SON WAS POISONED.

The day on which the offence was com*mitted, the deceased had gone out early in* the morning to bring dead leaves from the jungle. The accused was in the house. The *wife of the deceased had placed water in a* pot on the fire for making tea when required. Accused said he was very thirsty and asked where the tea and sugar were. The place was pointed out to the accused. In the *meantime the deceased Shambhu returned* home and asked for tea leaves and sugar as he wanted to prepare tea. Accused then *intervened and said that he had made tea* and that all that was necessary was to add milk and sugar Tre deceased added milk and *invited accused to drink also.* Accused excused himself on the ground that he was chewing betel and had to go out to buy tobacco, saying he went out. The deceased drank the tea but began to vomit when he had drank half of it. He was taken to the verandah and the women of the family frightened raised loud cries. The deceased said that the tea tasted peculiar. The neighbours came in on hearing the cries. Deceased told them about the tea and said that it must have been poisoned. Accused returned after his son had become unconscious, and who died at noon. The Police patel came to the scene of the offence and attached the remaining tea. The accused was arrested and put before the Sessions Court.

The Sessions Judge was of opinion that from evidence it was clear that the guilt was established beyond all reasonable doubt. The crime was a peculiarly horrible one and there were no extenuating circumstances.

Their Lordships agreeing with the views of the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. N. Karnad appeared for the accused The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas writes to us from Karachi to say that he has been erroneously reported as having stated at the Sind Provincial Conference at Larkana that rather than the present form of Government under the Commissioner in Sind the people of Sind would agree to be joined to the Punjab. What Mr. Harchandrai actually said was; that, under no circumstances, would the people of Sind agree to be dissociated from the Bombay Presidency, and annexed to the Punjab.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD

PRIVILEGE OF ELECTION OF ITS OWN CHAIRMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

At an extraordinary meeting this morning the Allahabad Municipal Board considered the Government letter regarding the introduction of the provisions of the new Municipal Bill, although it has not yet been assented to by the Viceroy. The Board decided to exercise the privilege of electing their own Chairman and to advertise for a suitable candidate for the post of executive which is to carry a salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,000 but left the actual selections to be made by the Board to be constituted under the new Act.

The Moslem members objected to any consideration of details till they got their epresentatives on the Board. The general consensus of opinion was that matters were being rushed by the Government. It was also resolved that as soon as the new Act came into force to add fourteen Muslims to to existing twenty-one non-Muslims as a temporary expedient till the general elections next March.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE.

A VICE-PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 8.

The Hon. Captain Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana has resigned the Vice-Presidentship of the Punjab Muslim League. In a letter to the Hon. Mr. Mohamed Shafi he expresses his disapproval of the methods followed by the League which, he says, have given rise to many not unfounded complaints.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN ENTERPRISING COPPERSMITH.

CONVICTED ON FIVE COUNTS.

Yesterday, in the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, there was an interesting display of ornaments, wearing apparel, huge cauldrons and pots and pans of various sizes and shapes. These were all exhibits in five different cases against one Madan Trimbuk, aged 25, a coppersmith. In one case the accused was charged with theft and in the others with criminal breach of trust.

In the theft case the complainant was accused's own uncle, Moreshwar Vishwanath. It appears the accused used to work under his uncle. About two and a half years ago, having lost his wife, complainant locked up her clothes and ornaments in an almirah in his room, and thought no more of them until about two months ago, when, on opening *the almirah he found the clothes and other* valuables missing (value Rs. 320), and it was only on Saturday that he saw the things *again when they were brought to him by the* police for identification. This theft was de*tected by the police while investigating an*other case in which the accused was concerned.

Accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default to suffer rigorous im*prisonment for three months.*

Three other cases of breach of trust, in which three Marwaris were the complain*ants, were then taken together. In the first* of these cases the charge was that the complainant had given the accused 160 pots for repairs. The very same day the accused went and pawned them with various Marwaris. The copper pots and utensils entrusted to the accused by the other two complainants were also similarly dealt with.

In all these three cases the accused was given an aggregate sentence of one day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default of payment, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

In the last case Keshavji Luchmansee, a Marwari, was the complainant. He had given the accused a big copper cauldron of *the value of Rs. 75 for repairs some fifteen* months ago. Accused mortgaged the same for Rs. 21. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

A HACK VICTORIA OWNER BOUND OVER

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D'Souza charged one Dawood Ebrahim, owner of 20 hack victorias with theft of three fare books from the Head Police Office.

Evidence showed that at 1-30 p.m. on the 29th ultimo he was detected removing three fare books from the shelf in the Public Land Conveyance Department of the Head Police Office. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Having been caught redhanded the Magistrate convicted and bound him over for good behaviour in the sum of Rs. 50 for three months.

JUVENILE OFFENDER SENTENCED.

A Punjabee boy of 15 years named Nanoosing Sirdarsing was charged yesterday by Sub-Inspector D'Souza before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court with theit of a cash box containing Rs. 10-10-0 belonging to one Aboobaker Haji Abdulah, a cutlery shopkeeper in Loher Street. At 8 p.m. on Sunday it is alleged that the complainant going out of his shop had asked a hawker to keep watch on his shop during his absence. Subsequently the accused is said to have gone into the complainant's shop and run away with the cash box. He was subsequently arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship sentenced him to be given 8 stripes.

SWEEPER CHARGED WITH THEFT OF ELECTRIC CABLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before the Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Sherarji charged one Dharma Hari a Hindu aged 35 who is a sweeper, with theft of 6 lbs of electric cable belonging to Calender's Cable Company werth about Rs. 8-10-0. His Worship finding the accused guilty sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 7 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 10 days.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday last at Mahim. A 10 Bird Handicap Sweep was the first event for decision, thirteen shooters handing in their Entries. A. Leeson and A. H. Kingston with totals of 10 and 8 inclusive of Handicap taking the Sweep prizes.

A Handicap by Distance Sweep which was taken by J. Cuninghame followed, after which a 10 Bird Sweep on the Scotch system was shot, kills with the first barrel counting 3 points and with the second 2 all handicap points being trebled, W. S. Rogers with 8 kills or 23 points added to 3 handicap being the winner. A. Leeson with 8 kills or 23 points and J. Tucker with 7 kills or 17 points added to 6 handicap dividing 2nd prize.

Entries were then taken for the Clay Bird Shooting Association Gold, Medal, the conditions being 10 Birds on handicap terms at each of the next 8 Club Shoots, the shooter returning the highest aggregate with his best selected 6 scores being entitled to the Medal. On this occasion W. S. Rogers with 8 kills, D. W. Johnstone with 7 kills and J. Linford with 4 kills and 4 handicap returned the highest scores, J. Linford winning the Sweep Shoot in conjunction with the Medal after shooting off the tie in the next event.

The Club Cup was then shot for, A. H. Kingston with 7 kills and 2 handicap and J. Linford with 6 kills and 3 handicap tieing with equal scores, and on shooting off the tie Kingston was a fairly easy winner and registered his second win.

The Stewart Cup was the next event the conditions being 10 Birds at unknown traps and angles, A. Leeson with 8 kills, A. H. Kingston with 7 kills and 1 handicap, and J. Linford with 5 kills and 3 handicap returned equal scores, and on shooting off the tie Kingston shooting in excellent style accounted for 9 of his 10 "Clays" and obtained the holdership of the cup.

The final event was a Spoon Shooting, and in this event A. H. Kingston and J. Linford were again to the fore, but on this occasion Linford turned the tables on his opponent and annexed the Spoon.

MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BANGALORE, May 8.

At the inaugural meeting of Mysore Chamber of Commerce, the first of its kind in an Indian State, to-day Mr. W. C. Rose, Chairman of the Chamber, after thanking the Dewan for his generous concessions and privileges accorded to the Mercantile community, and the members of the Industries and Commerce Committee, for their long and patient labours in preparing a scheme for the formation of the Chamber of Commerce, said:—

"The importance of the inauguration of *this Chamber of Commerce by the Head of* the Government, can scarcely be overrated. Your (the Dewan's) presence here to-day *is further proof of the desire of Govern*ment to give us every encouragement at the outset of our existence, and I am sure *Government will not hesitate to test the* practical usefulness of this Chamber *whenever questions of a mercantile nature* come before them for consideration. Next, if we take up our newspapers, we read of the reports of Chambers of Commerce and other kindred Associations discussing measures and principles to guide their future trade policy. Not only is this future policy of our empire being investigated by Chambers of Commerce, but also by the Governments of the Allies, and, as you all know, an important economic conference is now sitting in Paris to consider and report what is to be the future trade and general policy of the Allies in order to destroy the cancer of German influence in trade and industry, which she has in the past so cleverly adapted for her own national defence. The Chambers of Commerce in India are similarly engaged, and it would, indeed, be unfortunate if so important and progressive a State as Mysore was not in a position to add its voice in support of the concerted measures likely to be adopted, in other parts of India, to gain the objects which our whole Empire is now determined to secure by the active co-operative of all its members.

MYSORE'S VOLUME OF TRADE.

"The formal inauguration, to-day, of this Chamber will I hope have the effect of vitalising the mercantile community of Mysore, and be the means of safeguarding and developing their future interests and trades. The trade statistics of the whole Mysore State for the two years 1913-14 and 1914-15, excluding treasure, disclose an average trade totalling 1,130 lakhs of rupees for both exports and imports, no small a figure for a population of 6 million souls of which only 16 per cent. are literates, and with its merchants and traders dependent until 1913 for their finance upon outside agencies of a somewhat rapacious character. Let us consider for a moment the principal trades within the State and by whom they are controlled. The most important is that of grains and pulses. The value of their imports in 1914-15, including rice, is close upon 88 lakhs of rupees with 34½ lakhs of exports. Formerly, this business was chiefly in the hands of local Mysore merchants, but gradually the Kathiawadis have encroached and now the business is more or less entirely controlled by them. What is the reason for this state of affairs? I have not heard of the existence, within this State, of one of those associations existing in other parts of India for the protection and development of a particular trade, such as a grain merchants' association, native piecegoods association, &c. It is not for me to pronounce judgment on this retrograde state of affairs, but from all I can gather on the subject, the cause is apparently due to a dead weight of inertia and prejudice or unwillingness to move with the times. There is no corresponding push or determination on the part of the Mysorean to meet his more active rival. It can safely be estimated that from four to six lakhs of rupees are thus annually lost to Mysore merchants in this one trade.

"Next, the trade in cloth was, also I believe, solely in the hands of local merchants, but here, too, the business has passed into the hands of outsiders. The piecegoods trade both European and Indian, is valued at over 60 lakhs, and a similar estimate of loss to local traders would not be far off the mark. The same unfortunate conditions, more or less, exist to-day in the hides, skin and leather trade, metals, oils, tobacco and wool. Fortunately, by the establishment of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., the financial drawbacks are at least removed and it is to be hoped by the inception to-day of this Chamber that the merchants of Mysore will themselves arise to the occasion, and also take steps to secure for their sons that thorough grounding in business matters facilities for which are so liberally provided for by the Government, in order to regain their former supremacy in trades for which they are so naturally well fitted."

AN ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT BODY.

The speaker next referred to the advantages of a well organized and equipped Chamber, and read the orders of the Government in connection with the formation of the present Chamber and the conditions attaching to the concessions which the Government have sanctioned and drew the attention of those who intend joining the Chamber to the important announcement by Government that the Chamber will be an entirely independent body and will have no official relation with any department of Government nor will it be subject to any other obligations than those already mentioned nor liable to any interference from any department of Government provided they discharged their functions efficiently.

VISHNU COTTON MILLS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Vishnu Cotton Mills Limited was held yesterday at 2-45 p.m. with Mr. H. J. Gillum in the chair.

The resolutions of which notice had been given on the 1st instant were all unanimously carried.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. G. D. Vaidya, the complainant in the recent case of "Railway Zoolum," has suffered much mental and physical pain, and has undergone great expense. But his sufferings have not been in vain, nor is the expense wasted. By his sufferings he has inaugurated a new era in the history of the Indian railways. He has taken the lead in the campaign against Railway Zoolum which is being conducted in "The Chronicle," the most popular and the most influential paper. By his self-sacrifice Mr. Vaidya has impressed on the oppressed third class passengers the urgency of offering resistance to overcrowding in trains. At heavy cost and great suffering he has shown them that "If such resistence is not heeded they must make free use of *the emergency chain," as often as neces*sary till the extra passengers are removed. What is still more important is that by *personal example he has impressed on the* oppressed passengers that in order to insist *upon their legal right they must not mind* the risk of brutal assaults by the railway *servants.*

Mr. Vaidya has suffered a lot, but he has suffered as the first champion of the *countless victims of the infamous Railway* Zoolum. By his self-sacrifice he has given the greatest possible impetus to the cam*paign against the railway tyrants. It is,* therefore, no exaggeration to say that Mr. *Vaidya has won the esteem and the grati*tude of the oppressed passengers all over *India. His noble example will now be fol*lowed by many others.

The oppressed passengers in every part of India are equally grateful to "The *Chronicle," because its persistent campaign* has taught several useful lessons to the third-class passengers and has prepared the way for self-sacrificing men like Mr. Vaidya to take active part in the campaign. The real fight may be said to have only just begun. I hope, therefore, that "The Chronicle" will continue the agitation. Railway *Zoolum is so far spread and so deep-root*ed that the campaign will have to be continued for years.—Yours, etc.,

ECHO OF THE OPPRESSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent railway assault case which culminated in the conviction of the guard and driver of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court should serve to draw the attention of the Railway Board once more to the important question of the proper functions of the Railway servants towards *the 3rd class passengers.*

Day after day, year after year, the Railway servants break the rules and regulations of the Railway companies, and violate the provisions of the Indian Railway Act and in doing so they resort to constant use of violence towards the unfortunate, passive and voiceless 3rd class passengers. To a frequent traveller on Indian Railways these instances would seem only too common, but nevertheless the third class passengers, whether travelling for pleasure or on business cannot generally afford the expense and loss of time involved in undertaking to prosecute the oppressing Railway servant. Perhaps, one in a thousand instances the matter is taken before a Magistrate's Court.

It is on this account, therefore, that the third class travelling public should be greatly indebted to Mr. Vaidya for successfully carrying out the prosecution in spite of the obstacles placed in his way, thus once again proving the guilt of the Railway Companies, while the passengers indisputable right has been upheld by the Court. There can be no doubt that half a dozen such prosecutions will bring about a decided change in the face of the situation all throughout the country.—Yours, etc.

P. K. J.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

Some further notes of the enterprise with which the Japanese are utilising the situation created by the war in order to develop their trade can be gathered from Far East newspapers. It was announced by Count Soyejima, as the representative of Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, at a conference of the United Chambers of Commerce of Japan at Tokyo, that the Japan-Dutch Association, of which Count Okuma is president, was shortly to be amalgamated with the Japan-India Association, over which Count Okuma also presides. This scheme, it appears, has been planned to facilitate the extension of Japanese trade with India and the Dutch Indies and other countries in the South Pacific. Various resolutions were passed by the conference in regard to the Japanese railways, the object being to bring railway freight policy into harmony with the desire to assist the transport of Japanese industrial materials. The "Osaka Asahi" states that the exports from Kobe to England in 1915 amounted to Y29 675,407, this being an increase of Y17,470,116 compared with the returns for the preceding year. The list of exports to England is headed by copper.

FORTUNES IN IDEAS.

Fortunes are made from an IDEA fondly nourished boldly planned, skilfully executed. Let me examine "your market," (large or small), prescribe money-making IDEAS and help you go in and win BIBGER—BETTER—BUSINESS. Here's the secret of American success—Analyse, Organize, Advertise. Good Luck.

R. V. KAIKINI, Sales Scout,
Hamilton Road, Delhi.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

ANONYMOUS DONATION OF 5 LAKHS

DR. SUKHIA AND THE PRESIDENT.

At Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a letter was read from Lady Willingdon informing them of an offer by an anonymous donor of Rs. 5 lakhs for a new Maternity Hospital in Bombay.

The Corporation passed an amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad to obtain Counsel's opinion whether the Commissioner could treat the suit filed by Dr. Sukhia as a municipal case. On the suggestion of Mr. Setalvad the Corporation refused to accept the Commissioner's recommendation that the services of Mr. T. Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, be lent to the Bandra Municipality.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner: "With reference to the recent proceedings in the High Court arising out of the application made on behalf of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia for a rule in regard to certain action taken by the President of the Corporation, I have the honour to state that immediately on hearing of the application I instructed the Municipal Solicitors to undertake the case as if it were a Municipal case. I did so because I considered that even if the President should not be regarded Municipal officer under section 517 (1) (g), it was greatly in the Municipal interests that the case should be treated as a Municipal case, since its decision might have an important effect on the conduct of business in the future. The case was therefore treated by the Municipal Solicitors as a Municipal case. The Municipal Solicitors now inform me that they do not consider that the President is a Municipal officer within the meaning of section 517 (1) (g). I therefore report my action to the Corporation in case the matter should come up after my departure, as I feel sure that the Corporation will, if they think it necessary to pass a Resolution, agree to one which will sanction the case being treated as a Municipal one."

With reference to the above letter, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia moved:—That with reference to his letter No. 63, dated the 3rd April 1916, the Commissioner be informed that he was wrong in instructing the Municipal Solicitors to undertake the case brought before the High Court under the Specific Relief Act and not under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, by a member against another member (the President for the year 1915-16, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna), as if it were a Municipal case and that too without the previous sanction of the Corporation and without first of all taking legal advice with regard thereto, and that it was illegal and not proper on his part to do so and on the part of the Municipal Solicitors to treat it as a Municipal one. The Corporation regret their inability to give their sanction as requested by the Commissioner in his said letter as it is *ultra vires* for them—the Trustees of the Municipal Fund—under the Municipal Act and as it would amount to a breach of trust were they to do so. (*Vide* the Indian Trust Act.)

Dr. Sukhia said the Corporation were the trustees of the Municipal funds and were, therefore, bound to see that not a single pie out of the Municipal funds was wasted. If they did so they would render themselves liable and they could be dragged to Court, as the Sholapur Municipality had been done by a rate-payer. Not a single pie could be paid out of Municipal funds unless it was sanctioned by the Corporation. Even supposing that it was a Municipal case, the Commissioner had no *locus standi* to go into the case. The Commissioner had stated that he considered it was "greatly in the Municipal interests that the case should be treated as a Municipal case since its decision might have an important effect on the conduct of business in the future." The speaker enquired how it could be "greatly in the Municipal interests" to treat it as a Municipal case. It was a matter entirely between two members,—and it did not matter if one of them happened to be the President for the time being,—and if one of them had recourse to law it was no business of the Commissioner to say that the suit should be treated as a Municipal case as regarded the other member. He (Dr. Sukhia) had been to Court not for himself, but for the object of safe-guarding the individual rights of the members and to see that they were not trampled upon. Mr. Cadell knew full well what the position was and yet he wanted the Corporation to treat it as a Municipal case,—probably thinking that none of the seventy-two members had brains. The speaker drew the Corporation's attention to the decision of Justices Badrudin and Parsons in the Sholapur Municipal Case.

AN INTERRUPTION.

Mr. C. S. Dhondi rose at this stage and said Dr. Sukhia had spoken for half an hour at this meeting and could not speak further under their newly passed Gagging Act.

The President put it to the house if Dr. Sukhia should be allowed to continue his address. As the two-third majority was not forthcoming for a negative answer, Dr. Sukhia was allowed to continue his address.

Dr. Sukhia continuing his speech said the Corporation were liable for any misapplication of Municipal funds.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: Who would be liable? The whole Corporation or those who vote in the matter?

Dr. Sukhia: Those who vote.

Dr. Sukhia concluded by reminding the members that under the law they were liable for misapplication of Municipal funds.

HON. MR. SETALVAD.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad confessed he could not help giving expression to his feelings of regret that Dr. Sukhia should have brought this proposition before the Corporation. The ordinary sense of propriety demanded that Dr. Sukhia being a party to the suit should not have brought this matter before the Corporation. But, the speaker asked, whoever would accuse Dr. Sukhia of possessing propriety? The speaker had hoped that the result of the litigation should have chastened Dr. Sukhia and that he should have taken to heart the words of Mr. Justice Macleod that councillors as they had rights so they had responsibilities, that the self-respect of individual councillors, their sense of decency and decorum, their pride in the dignity of the House and the office of the President would compel a loyal adherence to the decisions of the President and would prove a sufficient barrier to constant appeals being made to the House by individuals, who might consider that particular decisions were not in accord with their own opinions, and that Dr. Sukhia frequently found himself in that position and unfortunately did not appear to be possessed of those restraining influences which he should cultivate. But the speaker thought that apparently the advice had been lost on Dr. Sukhia, who seemed to be one of those persons who never learnt and who never forgot a thing. It would have been proper for Dr. Sukhia and well for the dignity of the Corporation if he had left it to some other member of the Corporation to bring the proposition forward.

THE LEGAL POSITION.

But apart from the impropriety of Dr. Sukhia himself having brought the proposition before the Corporation, he (the Hon. Mr. Setalvad) thought that there was a good deal of force in what Dr. Sukhia had said about the legal position. The speaker had his own opinion as to the legal position, but he thought legal opinion should be obtained in the regular course. It would be in the interests of the Corporation that counsel's opinion should be obtained in the matter. Having got that opinion, there would be time for the Corporation if they so desired and if it was necessary to do so, to approach Government to amend the Act. The Commissioner had asked them to treat it as a Municipal case, in other words to sanction money being spent. But the question was: Was it competent to the Corporation to do so, even if it was desirable to do so? He, therefore, moved as an amendment that with reference to his letter the Commissioner be requested to obtain and place before the Corporation counsel's opinion whether the Corporation could sanction the case being treated as a Municipal case. Mr. Setalvad, said that if counsel's opinion was in the negative, the Corporation could go to Government.

COUNSEL'S OPINION TO BE OBTAINED.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said that once or twice during his presidentship a member had challenged his ruling and brought a motion before the Corporation, saying it was a wrong ruling, but had left it to the Corporation to decide the matter. If Dr. Sukhia had followed that procedure so much time would not have been wasted. But the speaker thought it was wise now on their part to seek counsel's opinion and see how far the Commissioner's action was right.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad's amendment being put to the vote was carried. It was next carried as a substantive proposition.

LADY WILLINGDON'S LETTER.

The Commissioner asked for priority of consideration for the following letter from Lady Willingdon to the President:

Government House,
Mahableshwar.
May 5th, 1916.

Dear Mr. Mehta,

As President of the Bombay Municipality I am writing to tell you that I have received an offer of 5 lakhs (five lakhs) of rupees to be devoted to building somewhere in Bombay a Hospital for Maternity and diseases of women and children (with an out-patient Department also) for Europeans and Indians, the Hospital to be named after the Donor. As no funds are available for endowing the Hospital and as I understand that the cost of maintaining new Hospitals in Bombay falls on the Corporation I write to ask you to ascertain the views of that body on the subject. I feel sure you will agree with me that there is a very great need for such Hospital in the City and that it would be a very sad thing if such a generous offer could not be accepted. I am leaving for England on May 16th (and arriving in Bombay on August 12th) and I am most anxious that the matter should be dealt with if possible before I leave. Could you be very kind and lay the matter before the Corporation and ask them if they could perhaps arrange to appoint a small Committee to meet his Excellency and myself and the representative of the Donor and the Surgeon-General at the Secretariat, Bombay, on May 13th to discuss the whole including the most suitable site? I have asked the Surgeon-General to forward to the Municipal Commissioner the approximate estimate of the cost of up-keep of the Hospital per bed. As you know I have the scheme of "Maternity Hospitals" very near my heart. I should indeed be more than grateful to the Municipality if they could see their way towards passing this scheme.—With many remembrances, believe me.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) MARIE WILLINGDON.

The priority was granted and the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved "That with reference to the letter from her Excellency the following councillors be deputed to wait upon their Excellencies: The President; Sir Balchandra Krishna; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla; the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha; Major W. G. Liston; Dr. K. Dadachanji; the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Dr. T. B. Nariman."

The Hon. Mr. Wacha thought they should all welcome this very considerate offer from an anonymous donor. The want of such an hospital had been a long-felt one and if the Corporation had not supplied it, it was only on account of want of funds. This offer coming on the heels of the one for Rs. 12 lakhs for a medical college, that they had a short while ago, was a very good sign that Bombay was really rousing herself to the importance of such institutions.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Committee's report regarding a new market at Chowpati was adopted.

LOAN OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S SERVICES.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner: "I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of the Corporation a copy of Resolution No. 2 of 6th April, 1916, of the Managing Committee of the Bandra Municipality, regarding the water supply to Bandra and to state that there is no objection to Mr. Trivess Smith being allowed to do the work in view of the importance of supplying Bandra with a good water supply. The work will be done without interfering with the duties of the Hydraulic Engineer. I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Corporation to Mr. Smith being allowed to undertake it and to receive the fee for it."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved: "That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the opinion of Counsel, Messrs. Jardine and Strangman, dated the 10th December, 1915, regarding the powers of the Corporation to allow officers appointed under section 74 of the Municipal Act to undertake outside work according to which opinion, the Corporation do not think it is competent to them to grant the permission."

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said they must definitely tell the Commissioner that it could not be done. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were unable to accord the sanction asked for.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad's amendment was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

MAHABHARAT AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

An admirable Indian actress told me some time ago that she had seen Mahabharat as staged by the Parsi Natak Mandli of Bombay and that it was far better than what she had seen elsewhere. On many an occasion I had seen the same play acted by other companies in different parts of India and I had always thought that a successful representation on the stage of Mahabharat was a very difficult task for an average Indian theatrical company to undertake. First and foremost the Indian stage is deplorably wanting in actors and actresses, educated and intelligent enough to depict characters, most complicated in construction, such as those with which the play is full. Then again to represent by means of securing places and situations such as Hasthinapura, Indraprastha, the battle field of Kurukshetra means enormous expenditure of money which an average Indian theatre cannot afford. The result has therefore been that with a few exceptions the Indian theatres have not been able to produce Mahabharat without committing violence to the ideals of the author.

On Saturday last the members of the Parsi Natak Mandli put on the stage Mahabharat and I attended the performance, which, compared with what I had seen elsewhere was a great success. The the plot has been necessarily shortened but the pith and marrow of the story has not at all been destroyed by the introduction of situation foreign to Mahabharat. The management seems to have spared neither money nor pains to secure the services of the best possible actors to represent the important characters in the play. The representations of Yudhistir, the calm and dispassionate, Bhim, the strong and muscular, Duriyodhan the jealous and crafty, and Sakuni, the wicked and what not, were no doubt of superior order. But my great surprise of the night was Draupadi and Krishna. I confess that I had never before seen Draupadi and Krishna depicted so wonderfully well as was done on Saturday last. Times without number I have seen Draupadi and Krishna acted by good actors and actresses of reputation but invariably they were very disappointing in some respects or other. The actors, Messrs. Mohan and Bhagavan Das, who represented the two characters entirely subordinate their own personalities and take the personalities of the characters, depicting even their minor peculiarities to a fault. The cleverness and resourcefulness shown by Mr. Bhagavan Das as Draupadi are really very rare on the Indian stage. In every little thing he did as Droupadi there were excellent historionic touches. Music, instrumental and vocal was good and the style in which the songs assigned to Krishna and Draupadi were sung, was quite classical. Really the Indian actress had given an impartial verdict as to the superiority of Mahabharat as staged by the Parsi Natak Mandli.

PASSENGER RUNS INTO A GOODS TRAIN.

(Associated Press.)

SEALDAH, May 8.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, wires:—

At 1 a.m. on the 7th instant a down passenger train from Santahar collided with the rear part of a down goods train which was being detained outside the outer signal of B'airamara. The brake van of the goods train was badly damaged. A few passengers and railway staff got slight injuries. The down main line was cleared at 9-52 a.m. the same day. Enquiry is proceeding.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN AT JUBBULPORE.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBULPORE, May 8.

The recruiting campaign to raise the Anglo-Indian Force commenced in the Central Provinces on Saturday when a meeting was held at the Railway Institute, Jubbulpore, which was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. Mr. H. F. Mayes, I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, presided and there were also present Archdeacon Price, Canon Hensley, Col. Watney, Rev. G. Rogers, Mr. T. T. Wright (Bombay), Mr. R. H. Cameron, recruiting agent. The Jubbulpore boy scouts also assisted at the meeting which had been organised by Captain Rogers and Rev. Rogers. Mr. Mayes said compulsion had been introduced in England and the King had now given the Anglo-Indian community an opportunity of doing their little bit of joining his forces. He understood that 40 had already gone to the front from Jubbulpore (cheers). He hoped that every eligible man would do his bit in the scheme which would be explained to them that evening.

Mr. Wright then made an eloquent appeal to the audience to rise to the occasion. The Anglo-Indians had just come into their inheritance which had been withheld under the impression that they were incapable of bearing arms as regular soldiers. The stigma had now been removed and he was sure they would prove worthy successors of their noble forefathers. This was not the time to argue about "loss of career and enrolments"; this was the time for personal sacrifice and whole-hearted desire to serve the King and the country (Loud cheers). The man who volunteered now, whether he went to the frontier or not, would be worthy of a badge of honour, but if anyone showed the craven spirit the dust of his forefathers would rise from the grave and cry shame upon them.

Mr. Cameron in a forcible speech said he was happy to find that Jubbulpore was not behind other stations he had visited. They wanted the very best men of the community they could put—those who could compete with the British soldier in all respects. He had found that the pick of the fellows had gone, but he was assured that there were still some of the eligible age who should be shouldering the rifle. As Mr. Cameron then proceeded to explain the details of the scheme, he was interrupted by one man impetuously jumping up and rushing to the table to enrol, followed in quick succession by several others and the enthusiasm of the audience, who rose and burst into cheers, was so intense that further appeal was needless.

The Commissioner shook hands with all the candidates who numbered 27. Twenty ladies also came forward, and offered to assist the recruiting committee. The chairman at the conclusion said he had received the "surprise of his life," he had expected at the most to see 10 or 12 men volunteer. He thanked Messrs. Wright and Cameron for having come to "stir them up." The proceedings concluded by the audience singing "Rule Brittania" and the National Anthem.

KANNADA SAHITYA PARISHAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 8.

The first meeting of the Kannada Sahitya Parishad was held on Saturday when Rao Bahadur Shamrao, Inspector-General of Education, presided. Delegates from Bombay Belgaum, Dharwar, Madras, Mysore, Udip and other places attended.

The Parishad opened with invocations after which Mr. Nanjundayya, retired councillor, Mysore, delivered his opening address in the course of which he welcomed the delegates. He invited the Parishad's opinion regarding the place of Kannada language in the Mysore University about which the Mysore Government have been receiving various suggestions.

He spoke on the cognate question of how far education should be imparted in the vernaculars of the country. He urged for uniformity in writing Kannada books and suggested that the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Mysore and the Kannada speaking countries should be approached to permit the Parishad to revise Kannada books in one commonly accepted style of language.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The week opened with excited buying for jute mill shares. The chief feature of market was that Kamarhattys, Kankinarahs, Empires and Northbrooks were made favourities and they advanced several points during the day. At the same time the market was somewhat irregular and much of the buying was understood to consist in covering bear sales. In other directions there was very little doing. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 380, 381, Auckland (ord) 165, Budge Budge (ord) 412, 414, Clive (ord) 119/8 to 122, Delta (ord) 411 to 419, Empire (ord) 38/4 to 35/8, 34/12, Gondalpara (ord) 500, 510, 512/8, Hooghly (ord) 50, 51, 49/8, odd lot Howrah (ord) 222, 230, Kamarhatty (ord) 337 to 345, Kankinarah (ord) 450, 457, Naihati (ord) 225, to 232, Naihati (prefs) 109, Northbrook (ord) 30/8 to 32/10, 32/4, 31/8, 31/12, Standard (ord) 305, 306, Union (ord) 412 to 415, 408, 409, 415, 416.

Tea:—Bishnauth 30, 30/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,660, Howrah Oil 26.

Government paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at 81 to 81/2 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/4 to 81/6.

KING'S SPEECH TO FRENCH DEPUTIES.

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

The King, receiving on April 10, at Buckingham Palace, the Senators and Deputies of the French Parliament then visiting England, delivered to them the following address:—

Gentlemen,—I welcome you as members of the Legislature of a great Republic, with which I rejoice to be united by an intimate alliance of mutual confidence,—an alliance destined, as I trust, to be perpetual. You are all the more welcome because you represent much of the political intelligence and ability of France. Among you are men who have filled and others who are likely in the future to fill, very high offices. All of you have in the work of your important Committees acquired a wide experience in the affairs of State, and have been able to render valuable counsel and aid to your executive Government in its task of conducting this war of unexampled magnitude.

The visit you are now paying to a Committee of the members of my Parliament is a natural corollary to the conferences from time to time held by the two administrations, as well as a natural expression of the friendship which binds the two nations together. Such a visit helps to bring still further home to both peoples the cordial co-operation in which both are working, for it gives a concrete and practical form to the unity of their aims. When you go, as I am glad to hear you will, to some of the places where munitions of war are being produced, you will see for yourselves how strenuous are the efforts that are being made to provide the Navy and the Army with all that they can need.

When you meet the inhabitants of our cities you will learn how deep is the sympathy they feel for the sufferings inflicted by a ferocious invader upon the innocent population of some of your Northern districts, and how warm is our admiration for the splendid valour and constancy of the whole French people.

Never has that undaunted spirit and unquenchable hopefulness of which French history furnishes so many glorious examples, shone with a more brilliant lustre. And you will also see for yourselves wherever you go how unanimous is the resolution of the people of these islands, without distinction of race, or class, or political party, to prosecute this war until that menace of aggression which has long darkened the sky of Europe, and threatened the prospects of peaceful progress all over the world, has been finally removed.

Gentlemen, the alliance of the Powers that will accomplish this is based not only on the common interest which all of them—you and Russia and Italy and Japan, and those deeply injured countries Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro—have equally with ourselves in putting an end to that menace, but also upon our devotion to the same ideals. Liberty and peace are the ideals to which your Republic has been devoted. Liberty and peace are the ideals of the British people also, wherever over the world it dwells, here and in the Dominions and in the Colonies.

We desire these blessings for ourselves; we desire them for other nations also. We hold that in their diffusion everywhere lie the best hopes for the future of mankind. For liberty and for peace we fight side by side with you, in the belief, stronger now than it has ever been since the beginning of the war, and daily growing stronger that Victory will crown the cause of Right.

RECEPTION AT THE PALACE.

The French visitors, together with the members of the British Reception Committee, went from the Foreign Office to the Palace, and were conducted to one of the smaller State rooms, where they were received a few minutes later by the King and Queen. Accompanying their Majesties were Prince Albert and Princess Mary, and the various ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household were in attendance. The King addressed his guests in French. The spokesman of the French party replied, thanking his Majesty for his gracious speech.

Viscount Bryce undertook the duty of presenting the various members of the party to his Majesty, and the King and Queen, together with the Prince and Princess, warmly shook hands with each one in turn. At the end of the ceremony a move was made to the household dining rooms, where tea was served for all the visitors and also for the members of the Royal family and their suite. The King's callers arrived at quarter to five and remained at the Palace until nearly half-past five.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

A SIND EDUCATIONIST'S SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 8.

At a demonstration lecture in Karachi by Mr. Bulchand Karanchand, a Sind educationist, on "The use of the Cinematograph in Education," Mr. Hesketh, Educational Inspector in Sind, said that unlike the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, believed that moving pictures had greater advantages over still pictures, and that Sind should consider it a matter of great pride that one of her sons was the pioneer of this great educational reform. Mr. Hesketh appealed to the philanthropists and the well-to-do people of Karachi to help and support the scheme by paying the cost of film demonstrations to poor boys and girls in schools. Some time ago Mr. Bulchand placed his scheme before the Government of India, but owing to the war, no financial assistance could be given him. Undaunted by the failure to receive Government financial aid, he spent his own money to give a practical shape to the scheme he had been working out for some years. In this attempt the Educational Department accorded him their full sympathy and were co-operating with him in its working.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

CHARITY MATCH.

ALIGARH (4) BEAT LUSITANIANS (1)

BRILLIANT UNBEATEN RECORD.

The last game of the season, the charity match between a representative Lusitanian team and the Aligarh team, came off on the Oval on Monday when before a fairly large crowd of spectators who very sportingly responded to the call of charity, the Aligarh team created a brilliant unbeaten record in their season's career in Bombay, by administering a severe rebuff to the aspirations of the Lusitanian combination by beating them by four goals to one. The Aligarh team was the identical eleven that had played in the tournament throughout, but the Lusitanians had a substantial nucleus added to their defensive strength by the inclusion of Pais and George D'Silva—both old Lusitanians—but lately belonging to the G. I. P. Ry. Athletic and the Eastern Telegraph teams respectively. Brunho played in goal in place of Faria and in the absence of Dominic and Faria George D'Silva and Newman D'Souza played at back, which finally proved to be the gaping joint in the armour of Lusitanian defence. D'Silva was totally off colour but young Newman played up well at times and considering his age and his first season in senior hockey did very well. The inclusion of Pais made a splendid half-line both in the feeding of forwards and in breaking up the opposing attack. Pinto was the most hardworking of the trio. The Lustanian half-backs kept their position very well in the initial period, during which exchanges ruled fairly even and the Lustanians led by a goal. But after ends had been changed, they kept either too far up or lagged too far behind with the result that the Aligarh attack at once proved effective and the clever and fast dodging and tricky dribbling specially of Asad Ali proved highly fruitful. They scored four goals in the second moiety and the local team was simply outpaced and outwitted. Besides the Lusitanian forwards generally relied too much on their individual brilliance and this cost the side very dearly. Barring a few passing bouts by Nelson D'Souza and Johnny D'Souza, the rest, however brilliant and clever they might have thought themselves to be, could by no means prove themselves effective and the Aligarh defence with their characteristic coolness and judicious marksmanship completely negotiated their opponents' irregular, ill-conceived and spasmodic raids with consummate tact and pluck. Individuality never pays in hockey or football and it is time that some of the Lusitanians should realise the truth of the statement. Besides the Aligarh boys showed great stamina throughout, while the Lusitanians looked thoroughly winded, as the game wore on. The Aligarh boys played their usual cool and combined game and Asad Ali in the second half proved simply unstoppable. We have already recounted the merits of the Aligarh team's hockey on many occasions and there is no need for recapitulation of their merits on this occasion which ended in adding fresh laurel to their victorious career.

Cyriaco D'Souza scored the first goal for the Lusitanians, soon after the start and after some mid-field exchanges, in which the opposing halves showed up to great advantage the call for half-time came with the Lusitanians leading by a goal. After the usual respite, the Aligarh boys simply ran the Lusitanians off their legs and Asad Ali scored the first and fourth goals and Mustapha Khan and Habi Hossein scored the third and fourth goals respectively, the Lusitanian defence having completely fallen to pieces.

The teams were:—

Aligarh:—Munzoor Hosein; Rahamut Khan and Akbar Hossein; Aboar Khan, Ahzar, Ali and Shabbir Ahmed; Anwar Ali, Fateh Mahomed Khan, Mustapha Hossein, Asad Ali and Habi Hossein.

Lusitanians:—Brunho; George D'Silva and Newman D'Souza; Martin, Pais and Pinto; Johnny D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza, D'Sa, Cyriaco D'Souza and Marcus D'Souza.

Referees:—Mr. Hampton and Captain King-Mason.

BANDRA UNION CRICKET CLUB.

The above club held its seventh annual meeting on Sunday in Rangnekar's Bungalow. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Managing Committee for the year 1916-17:—President: Dr. Fidelis Conceicao; Vice-President: Mr. M. J. Adhikari; Secretaries: Mr. S. Y. Rege and Mr. R. N. Pillai; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. D. S. Rangnekar; Captain: Mr. Y. S. Rangnekar; Sub-Captain: Mr. S. S. Rangnekar; Members of the Committee: Messrs. R. B. Hegde, K. M. Pagedar, S. B. Aras.

Four police constables who were some time ago arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Priestly, late manager of the Alliance Bank, Lahore, were placed before Mr. Keough, Additional Magistrate, Lahore, on Saturday; while the accused in the students' affray case near the Ravi in which one M.Sc. student was fatally stabbed and some others injured more or less severely, were placed on trial before the same magistrate yesterday. Proceedings in both cases were in camera.

At the Calcutta High Court Sessions yesterday Mr. Justice Greaves and a common jury disposed of the case in which Magendra Nath Chakraburty, a lad of 18 stood charged under section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act with being in possession of explosive for an unlawful purpose. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. His Lordship reserved sentence.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 9, 1916.

VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS SCANDAL.

We have referred on several occasions to the hardships to which railway passengers travelling from the States of Kathiawar to Gujarat and other British territories are subjected at Viramgam station, owing to the British customs line thrown against all States of Kaithiawar,—maritime as well as non-maritime. This grievance arising from one of the most anomalous customs arrangements in the world has been fully ventilated in these columns,—to no avail. But there is another phase of this chronic trouble which rarely finds utterance in public, inasmuch as it affects poor inarticulate inhabitants of villages situated on the borders of the Dhanduka taluka which is British territory. The customs line, if there is to be one at all, ought to be so laid as to bring into the State Treasury reasonable revenue from dutiable articles which have entered the ports of Kaithiawar with as little expense to the State, and as little trouble to the people of the villages on the border-line, as possible. As it is, instead of this being done, these people are put to so much inconvenience, trouble and expense by the preventive officers of the Customs Department as to make a terror for them to live in these villages.

Dhanduka and Ghogha talukas, though part of British territory, are geographically situated in Kathiawar, and as such should obviously be considered part of Kathiawar for the purpose of Customs administration. The whole of the Ghogha taluka and about a dozen outlying villages of other talukas lying in the heart of the Kathiawar States, and also a small narrow portion of Dhanduka taluka situated to the west of Wadhwan-Bhavnagar Railway, are thus wisely considered part of foreign territory of Kathiawar for Customs purposes in view of the fact that the maintenance of a Customs Preventive line round about these outlying villages would be too costly in proportion to the revenue it might bring. The same consideration might have been expected to apply to the inclusion of Dhanduka taluka in the foreign territory of Kathiawar for Customs administration. The length of the present Preventive line on the three sides of the taluka is as long as about a hundred miles, the fourth side being covered by the sea coast. There are seven duty collecting stations along this line, or rather along the line which is supposed to be the frontier line but is in some cases miles away from the real geographical frontier line, running along the villages of Bavaliali, Rampura, Salangpur, Kundli and Ranpur railway stations. A practical solution that would remove the many inconveniences and hardships of the present arrangement would be to do away with this long circuitous Preventive line and to adopt the River Bhādar,—which is only 14 miles long and divides the Dholka and Dhanduka talukas,—as the Customs Preventive line. The loss of revenue in this case would only be equal to the amount of duty on the imports into Dhanduka taluka for internal consumption. All imports into British territory beyond Dhanduka taluka would, of course, pay the duty on their crossing the River Bhādar. But as against the loss is to be weighed the difference between the heavier cost of maintaining the seven stations on the long and circuitous line round Dhanduka taluka and the lesser cost of maintaining the far shorter and easier Customs line along the River Bhādar. Again, the net loss, if any, would be too little to justify the continuance of the grievances of British subjects arising out of the present arrangement.

These grievances are as many as they are hard-pressing. Firstly, the villagers are absolutely prohibited from travelling to their villages between sunset and sunrise as the Customs clerk and other staff are not expected to work at night. Again, as the Customs stations are situated close to the villages and not on the actual frontier line, for the convenience of the staff, and the line drawn almost straight, from station to station, their village lands are divided into two parts, one part of each lying outside the Customs line, and hence crops raised therein are made liable to duty,—a state of things which obviously was never intended by law. The Preventive line is, besides, marked by a path six to eight feet wide with small ridges of earth on either side, which, if disturbed by passing plough cattle, makes them liable to be impounded. All dutiable articles, again, have to be presented at the Customs stations, and as the latter are about ten to fifteen miles apart, heavy carts of hay and kudbi, earth and sand (which are made taxable by the new tariff of 1916), have to be taken out of their way to these stations, thus involving a detour of 10 to 15 miles. To aggravate their hardships, the villagers are not seldom all treated as suspects when going to their villages situated outside the Custom line though really within British territory, and, it is notorious, they are also sometimes expected to supply carts and other articles and even labour to the Customs staff. We understand that a petition has been addressed to the authorities by the leading villagers of one of these Customs stations, wherein, among other things, it is stated that they cannot go out of the villages before daybreak even for agricultural operations by the order of the Customs peons. The grievances of the people of the villages concerned are very real and they need to be immediately looked into and redressed.

A SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.

As in other important industrial matters, so in the matter of shipbuilding, Japan, it goes without saying, is far ahead of India. We have been for some time past urging on capitalists in Bombay to turn their serious attention to the shipbuilding industry, pointing out what a prosperous one it is destined to be and how rapidly it would add to the wealth of the country. Meanwhile we take the following from the letter of a Tokyo correspondent to a London financial contemporary.

"The unwonted activity of the Japanese shipbuilding yards goes on, though there is some delay for lack of sufficient construction material. At first there were grave doubts as to the possibilities of obtaining any adequate quantity of steel plates from America, but hopes in this direction are now reported brighter. A Bill has been brought before the Imperial Diet for permission to make important concessions to the Government ironworks at a cost of some 36 million yen (£3.6 million) so as to do more to meet the national demand for iron and steel; but even with this assistance Japan will have still to depend on imports for nearly two-thirds of her supplies. Japan now demands about 1½ million tons of construction iron a year; and the domestic supply cannot now approach near that amount. The shipbuilding yards are, of course, reaping an unprecedented harvest. One yard turns out nine new steamers next week, most of them below 5,000 tons, however, and there are nearly 200,000 tons still on the stocks to be completed within the next 15 or 18 months. Rates of charter are phenomenal, some companies clearing over 600 per cent."

This *is* indigenous enterprise of a bold and sufficiently prosperous character. The Tata Iron Works, when free from the commandeering of the Indian Government, can certainly make available a good quantity of its iron and steel, pronounced by experts to be the best in the world, for shipbuilding enterprise in India instead of exporting it to Japan for the identical purpose. But where are the men of enterprise and capital who will float a first class shipbuilding company? Are Indian leaders of thought only good for rending the sky with industrial shiboleths without putting their shoulders to the wheel as the patriotic Japanese does? See, how the latter is busy starting companies for the manufacture of dyes. No doubt the national Government is subsidising these by advancing capital and guaranteeing 8 per cent. dividends. But let alone Government aid, where are the captains of industry to form even a single company with fair prospects? When such a company is formed the promoters could with grace approach the State and demand aid. But where is the initial stage of pioneering? Echo answers "where"?

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

For a small community the burden of a separate system of education must always be heavy, but Anglo-Indians have shown themselves ready to sacrifice much in the interests of the next generation No community in India, except the Parsis, can be compared in its readiness to send its children to school. Whether the schools are of the best possible type is another matter, and it seems doubtful whether the importation of examinaton papers from England, compelling the assimilation of the curriculum to that of English schools, is a wise step. The import of English teachers on a large scale would be the natural corollary, if the expense were not prohibitive. It seems absurd that the Anglo-Indian boy should leave school, scarcely able to read or write any vernacular language of India, but knowing on the authority of Caesar that Gaul was divided into three parts. Latin was once the literary language of Europe, but never of India. For the rare student destined to be enrolled in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge it is a necessity, but for others whose study will never reach beyond the elements, it merely reduces the time available for other subjects of real importance. Any vernacular would be of equal value as a school subject, and far more valuable in later life, for if the great gulf which separates this community from the better class Indians is ever to be bridged, a knowledge of Indian literature and thought will be one of the pillars. As yet there is no demand, and therefore no teachers.

The position of the community, cut off from England by the expense of travel, and from Indians by instinct, forces on it the necessity for education. Its brains are probably not superior to those of the better class Indians, though more practical and self-reliant. For its separate existence it depends on training, which generally ceases at the age of 17 or 18. But it has been recognised that a much larger proportion of its best youths should undergo a further training in order to maintain the communal position in India. Whatever natural advantages of race it may possess will not suffice. So two schemes have been laid before the public,—one for a central college confined to Anglo-Indians, the other for hostels at convenient centres attached to Indian Universities. In favour of the former it is urged that the tone of the college could be kept high, and a strong bond of union created throughout India. But if such a college is to be anything more than an Arts Institution, which would confine students to those studies in which they have no natural superiority over Indians and which are of less financial value, grave difficulties arise as to the cost. Moreover it is doubtful whether any single place would draw students from so vast an area. Hostels at various centres would prove more convenient to the community, supply all that is needed for creating the tone required, and secure that mingling of different characters which forms a valuable element in college life at a much lower cost. It is also open to question whether the separation during their college life of Indians from Anglo-Indians would be in the interests of either. In business and political life they must mix sooner or later, and the gulf now fixed is politically a danger to the smaller community, and perhaps a loss to the larger. Nor can the community for ever maintain a position of splendid isolation. In colleges there should be contact, —whether that contact is with the better Indian element or with the worse remains the choice of each student, but the desire to separate the Anglo-Indian student entirely from the Indian is radically wrong, fostering the spirit of antagonism, which can only lead to reprisals.

The practical bias of the community which leads so many to the Railway service should with higher education open to them the door to Engineering, Medicine, the Police Department and others. Comparatively few enter the professions or take up business in the large cities, partly because parents demand that students should become wage earners as early as possible, partly because public opinion has not yet set strongly in favour of higher education and commerce. After the present war entrance to the commissioned ranks of the Army or Navy will not be widely sought, owing to the cost of the preliminary training and the necessity of a small private income. The motor trade, Engineering and Medicine, probably offer the best prospects in the near future, for in all there is ample scope for energy combined with ability. The Christian Churches also will require recruits for the Priesthood, both because of the certain scarcity of men from Europe, and because of the tendency already evident of a demand for independent organisations in India. It would not be unnatural that the Anglo-Indian community should form the aristocracy of the Christian community in India, supplying its spiritual pastors and masters, its lawyers and its doctors

If it seems like a dream, at least it is a dream of the community in a far stronger position than at present, at the head of a body of four million people, twenty times the strength of the community at present, a powerful political unit, able to hold its own in the coming struggle for existence.—

E. GILBERT.

Notes of the Day

A Handsome Gift to Bombay.

Rarely has such good fortune fallen to the lot of even a city like Bombay as the announcement by Lady Willingdon of an anonymous donation of five lakhs of rupees for a maternity hospital, coming on the heels of the generous offer of twelve lakhs of rupees a few months ago for a medical college. The Corporation therefore, did well to meet the new offer in a commendable spirit of welcome. We have often pointed out that there are hardly any more pressing needs of the city than the establishment of not one but several maternity hospitals in various parts. Mr. Wacha reminded the Corporation that if the Municipality had not supplied this need, it was only on account of want of funds. Now that this difficulty is to a great extent removed by this "very considerate offer", as Mr. Wacha rightly termed it, we trust that, if the Corporation is assured full control over the management of the proposed hospital, it will not grudge paying the annual cost of maintenance out of its own revenue. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to reflect that the proverbial charity of the citizens of Bombay has not yet run dry and that the latest manifestation of it will serve to bring about the consummation so near to the heart of Lady Willingdon, whose efforts in the cause of Indian womanhood will not soon be forgotten.

An Indian Institute of Philosophy.

India, or rather Ancient India, has been the home of philosophy and the debt which humanity owes to her in the region of religion or philosophy still remains unpaid, in spite of the homage paid by Western savants to the culture of Ancient India. But while Western savants have dived deep into ancient Indian philosophy, it has remained more or less a closed book to the average educated Indian of the present day who, if he studies philosophy at all, knows more about Aristotle Mill, and Kant, than of any ancient Indian philosopher. The movement set on foot at Amalner by two local millowners to establish an institute of philosophy in that town for post graduate studies and research-work in Indian and European philosophy, therefore, comes as an agreeable surprise. The element of surprise arises out of the fact that the idea should have found inception in an out-of-the way place like Amalner. It is proposed to grant six fellowships of the value of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each per month to University graduates with special qualifications in philosophy and facilities for residence, and study will be provided for at the institute. The two generous and philosophically-minded millowners have decided to place at the disposal of a trust for the purpose, the sum of one lakh of rupees each, and have promised to collect a lakh more in co-operation with their friends.

Indian Emigration,—A Solution.

Among the most hopeful results of the war is the changed outlook of public opinion in the Colonies on the question of Indian emigration. "The Christian Guardian" of Toronto, for instance, after referring to it as one of the most troublesome Imperial problems, states that "the swift moving history of these days is going to thrust it upon us whether we will or no, and we cannot turn it aside as we have done in the past." The present situation as regards this question, admits the same journal, would be an impossible one, even if there had been no war. But the war, it proceeds, has not only made it more impossible, but also most urgent and its solution in the interests of the whole Empire is now due. For, it adds, the use of Indian troops in nearly all centres of the present struggle as brothers-in-arms and citizens of the Empire will mean that we cannot, without very good and satisfying reasons, shut the Indian immigrant out from certain parts of the Empire where he would specially like to go and where he would seem to fit in and serve a need.

A Union of Hearts.

The "Toronto Daily Star" goes to the root of the matter and advocates a real union of hearts. "How little," it asks, "do we in Canada know about Australia and New Zealand! Still less do we know about India. And, after all, what would all this controversy about despotism and democracy matter, if we had a real union of hearts with India?" A real union of hearts, however, can best come about only when both sides can meet on equal terms. The "Christian Guardian," therefore, strikes the right note in the following presentment of India's claim to this equal treatment:—

The man who thinks with pride of British traditions and who believes that Britain has tempered justice with mercy in her dealing with subject peoples all through her history can look upon the spectacle which India presents to-day with considerable satisfaction. And the outlook for the future in India's history is bright and hopeful. The thing that British statesmen must learn for the future is, not so much to give greater freedom to the masses of India, for it would seem as if they had up to the present about all the freedom and opportunity they could profitably use, but to give to India's educated sons the opportunity to direct and guide her development according to their own plans and ideals. And we believe they will learn that.—

The Price of Aniline Dyes.

Speaking at the meeting of the shareholders of "Achille Serre, Ld.," on March 27th, the Chairman, Mr. Eugene A. Serre, explained why the price of aniline dyes had mounted so abnormally high. Not only had there been a rise in coal from 16 to 35 shillings per ton between 1913 and 1916, but there was a great rise, ranging from 35 to 800 per cent. in a variety of raw materials used in the manufacture, such as soap, starch, acids, paper, twine, boxes, etc. Apart from these there was a fabulous advance in freight. The bulk of the profits earned by the company have gone to pay for these materials. Here are the prices of aniline dyes as placed before the meeting by Mr. Serre:—

	Per lb. 1913. s. d.	1916. s. d.
Heliotrope	1 9½	24 0
Blue No. 2	1 4	21 3
Blue No. 3	1 5	22 3
Red No. 4	1 4	23 0
Red No. 5	0 6½	15 0
Black	2 0	22 0
Green	2 0	25 0
Orange	0 6½	10 0
Logwood Extract per cwt.	36 0	£8-5-0

Local millowners may usefully bear in mind these prices for comparison with those charged by the cornering dye firms here.

Vandalism in New Delhi.

A correspondent of the "Englishman" calls attention to the misuse of ancient fragments of masonry in Delhi. The Public Works Department, he says, is very busy at Delhi and has apparently been given *carte blanche* to use any materials that it may come across. Unfortunately, he adds, in using the materials that are within the easy reach of the Department, discrimination is not being exercised in deference to the underlying policy of the Archæological Department. "As a consequence," writes the correspondent,

"I found the P. W. D. coolies converting into ballast precious relics of a by-gone age, such as pillars, walls of old forts, arches of stone, brackets and such things, all removed from old buildings of a historic character and archæological importance. . . On many of the stone articles that were being mercilessly broken into fragments for the repair and construction of roads, I found inscriptions which unfortunately I was not competent to read, and which may be valuable witnesses of eras gone by."

If the facts stated by the correspondent in the "Englishman" are true, they are a fresh proof of the soulless activities of the Public Works Department, whose results are not manifested in Delhi alone, as they are also a reminder of the need of a closer co-operation between this Department and that of Archæology. In any case we trust that the matter will engage the attention of the authorities and the vandalism, if any, is forthwith put a stop to.

The New Oxford Dictionary.

Quite the most interesting of the meetings of the Philological Society of London are the three evenings in each year when one or other of the three editors-in-chief of the New Oxford Dictionary comes up to town to render an account of the latest progress of their work, thereby displaying the filial relationship of the dictionary to the Society. It is the custom on such an evening for the editor to bring with him the last sheaf of his proofs and to pick out from them for an hour the most interesting items. Mr. C. T. Onions, who took the place which would have been filled by Sir James Murray, had he been alive, dealt with the words from "sullen" to "sun" which will appear in a part to be published a few months hence. The words he chose for illustration were "sullen", "suicide", "sugar candy," "sugar plum," "suit", especially "follow suit," "sulk," "sultry," and a few more. But he began by giving a touching reference to his late chief. "Sir James," he said, "was so absorbed in his work to the very last that as his weakness increased he was quite unable to talk of any subject or attend to any business that had no relation to the dictionary."

Sixpenny Dungeons at the Tower.

Electric light is a great disillusioner. The vaults in the keep at the Tower of London, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", have been made a sixpenny show for the first time, but the Office of Works, or whatever department it is, give no romance for the money. They have given the vaults

a tidy coat of whitewash and lighted them with electric lamps that would suit a West End drawing-room. The Yeomen of the Guard, instead of chatting pleasing horrors, dispute with you about the colour of your ticket. At this rate the historic cellars might as well have been left as a store-place for rifles and ammunition. Instead there are neat rows of old cannon brought in from the green outside, and under the new oak staircase there are stocks of cuirasses, the spoil of Waterloo. There are stinkpots there to remind us that nothing changes in war. The same kind of thing is lobbed from one trench to another every day. There is a dark hole in the wall, said to be the famous Little Ease, but no more impressive than a passageway in Whitechapel, and with the best will in the world you cannot, in that modern glare, believe in the ring in the floor where Guy Fawkes was tied down.

CRERAR-BRAND WEDDING.

ALL PRESENTS STOLEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 8.

A theft is reported at Government House, Mahabaleshwar, of all the presents received by Mr. James Crerar Private Secretary to the Governor, and his wife, on the occasion of their marriage last week.

The value of the property lost is said to be over Rs. 2,000.

Vigorous inquiries are being made by the police.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS RESUME ATTACKS.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TENSION,

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKS OUT.

On the left bank of the Meuse an extremely violent bombardment lasting for two days in the region of Hill 304, was followed by a strong German attack. The enemy after repeated efforts penetrated a communication trench. Everywhere else the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. On the right bank sevral successive attacks were delivered, but they did not achieve any significant success.

President Wilson and the Cabinet considered the unofficial text of the German reply for two and a half hours.

The opinion of official circles and of newspapers is divided, one section holding that the Government will wait and see whether Germany abandons her present submarine methods, while the other considers the United States must break off relations.

The British press denounces the German reply as a clumsy attempt to prolong the negotiations.

Telegrams from Berlin show that America's decision is awaited with painful anxiety.

Mr. Lloyd George delivered a trenchant speech at Conway defending himself against personal attacks from Radical quarters. The speech was received with rapturous cheering.

A Berlin communiqué mentions Russian extremely violent bombardment, last-

SICK AND WOUNDED FROM KUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

General Lake reports that the second and third parties of sick and wounded from Kut reached the headquarters of the Tigris Corps on the evenings of May 4th and 5th respectively.

The second party consisted of 200 and the third of 243.

The hospital ship returned to Kut on the morning of the 6th to bring back the fourth party.

TURCO-GERMAN DISSENSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Corriere D'Italia's" Constantinople correspondent says a German prince is expected there to endeavour to end the Turco-German dissensions.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON THE MEUSE.

BERLIN AWAITS AMERICA'S DECISION WITH PAINFUL ANXIETY.

TOW DAYS' INCESSANT BOMBARDMENT.

SUCCESSIVE VIOLENT ATTACKS.

GERMANS ACHIEVE PARTIAL SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 8.

A communiqué says: On the left bank of the Meuse an extremely violent bombardment which has already been incessant for two days in the region of Hill 304, was followed to-day by a strong German attack between Hill 304 and Morthomme.

The enemy, after repeated efforts, penetrated a communication trench east of Hill 304. Everywhere else the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss from maxim and artillery fire.

The Germans on the right bank of the Meuse, after an intense artillery preparation delivered several successive attacks between Haudromont Wood and Douaumont Fort. They gained a footing 500 yards in length in a first line trench on the western part of this front. Everywhere else the attacks were scattered.

There was great artillery activity in Woevre.

GERMAN ATTACK STOPPED.

CAPTIVE BALLOONS BREAK ADRIFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 7.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—A German attack yesterday evening after an intense artillery preparation against our trenches south of Lihous was stopped by our curtain of fire before it reached our barbed wire.

There was a continuous and violent bombardment in the region of Hill 364 and in the Haudroment-Thuaumont Farm sector. A strong enemy reconnaissance was repulsed south of St. Mihiel.

A score of our captive balloons broke away in a gale and several landed behind the German lines. The majority of the observers parachuted into our lines.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT WEST OF MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 7.

The communiqué states that the bombardment has continued and has been most violent west of Meuse, particularly in the region of Hill 304 and in the vicinity of the Haucourt-Esnes road. No infantry actions occurred.

GENERAL PETAIN PROMOTED

C-IN-C. OF CENTRAL ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 8.

General Petain has been promoted to be Commander-in-Chief of the central armies from Soissons to Verdun, inclusive.

General Nevelle succeeds him in command of the special army at Verdun.

A TEMPEST OF FRENCH SHELLS.

"NO HOPE OF EMERGING ALIVE FROM THIS HELL"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Basler Nachrichten," hitherto notoriously pro-German, publishes a letter from a young German officer referring to the heavy officer losses before Verdun. The terrible ferocity of the fighting was incredible and there was a tempest of French shells.

He concludes, "We are now within a hundred yards of the French lines but all our roads are under the enemy's fire. We are unable to bury our dead or pick up our wounded. Our rations reach us sometimes, oftener not, as the men bringing supplies are constantly shot. Few of us have any hope of emerging from this hell alive."

GREEK VILLAGE PILLAGED BY GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Salonika correspondent records the pillaging of a Greek village by the Bulgo-Germans who believed there was a lack of food.

GERMANY AND AMERICA

EFFECT OF THE REPLY.

OPINIONS DIVIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.

President Wilson and the Cabinet considered the unofficial text of the German reply for two and a half hours.

The opinion of official circles and of newspapers in divided, one section holding that Government will wait and see whether Germany really abandons her present submarine methods and the other that the United States is bound to break off relations, as President Wilson has already told Germany that the United States cannot make her submarine demands conditional upon the British blockade.

DENOUNCED BY BRITISH PRESS.

The British press denounces the German reply as a clumsy attempt to prolong the negotiations and says that Germany's effort to embroil Anglo-American relations is merely a cloak for the refusal to accede to President Wilson's categorical demands.

Beneath the hypocritical evasions of the Note, it is clear that Germany is most anxious to placate the United States, while stubbornly adhering to submarine warfare.

It is noteworthy that the reply was published on the eve of the Lusitania anniversary, which will be celebrated in London by a procession through Hyde Park, in which contingents of the Allies and wounded soldiers will participate. Features of procession will be a model of the liner Lusitania's raft and other relics.

PAINFUL ANXIETY IN BERLIN.

Telegrams from Berlin show that America's decision is awaited with painful anxiety, though the newspapers express satisfaction at the Note and hope that the United States will recognise in a friendly and serious spirit that Germany is basing her hopes of peace on American action with regard to the blockade.

This is confirmed by a professedly neutral article in a Zurich newspaper which has been semi-officially published broadcast throughout Germany and hence is believed by neutrals to be a peace-feeler. The article says:—

If while protesting against the German submarine war the United States insists on her right to send goods to Germany without damaging British interests, then the belligerents will be bound to consider how this terrible war can be ended.

GERMANY'S ARGUMENTS.

REJECTED RROPOSAL RENEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The German reply to the American Note recalls German proposals rejected by the United States which would have reduced the dangers to American travellers and goods to a minimum and renews the offer of such an agreement.

Germany is prepared to do her utmost to confine operations for the rest of the war to fighting the forces of the belligerents, thus ensuring the freedom of the seas, but neutrals cannot expect Germany for the sake of neutral interests to restrict the use of her effective weapon, if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare which violate international law.

TONE OF NOTE RESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.

After receipt of the official text of the German Note, it was indicated, that it was improbable that President Wilson would reach a decision before next week.

While official opinions vary, it is clear that the United States must continue to regard discussions with other belligerents as irrelevant to its discussion as to Germany's conduct and while the tone of the Note is resented, it is felt that its language is immaterial, if the assurances are real.

RUPTURE POSTPONED.

GERMAN PLEDGE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

Despatches from Washington indicate that the German Note has had the effect at least of postponing a rupture. It is thought that President Wilson will accept the German pledge not to torpedo merchant vessels without warning and without saving lives unless they endeavour to escape or offer resistance, but the newspapers scout the idea of America's in return bargaining with Great Britain for stopping the blockade.

SALONIKA ZEPPELIN.

DESTROYED BY WARSHIPS.

EXPLODES IN THE AIR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, May 5.

The inhabitants have been haunted by the fear of visitations for months and are jubilant at the destruction of the Zeppelin.

The town was aroused at two o'clock in the morning by the discharge of three red rockets from a warship in the harbour and a searchlight immediately caught the intruder above the centre of the town.

A hurricane of shells followed, including the new French incendiary shells which lit up the town.

The Zeppelin apparently lost its bearings and made for the sea presenting a magnificent broadside target to the warships.

A shell burst close to the Zeppelin's tail and the monster dipped. It seemed to twist and writhe and then disappeared in a self-produced cloud of vapour.

Nothing was heard for half an hour and then two loud reports, followed by flame, showed that the Zeppelin had been destroyed at the mouth of the Vardar.

A French airman ascended in darkness and claims to have hit the Zeppelin twice with bombs.

ZEPPELIN L 20.

DAMAGED BY GUNS IN SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANA, May 6.

The crew of L20 have admitted that guns in Scotland damaged the raider.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN SEVERELY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

Fishermen entering the port at Ameland report that Zeppelin L19 passed close to their ship, evidently severely damaged.

DESTRUCTION OF L 7.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, May 7.

The destruction of L7 was witnessed by many people. The airship could be plainly observed from Horn's Reef islet on the Danish coast.

She was struck by shots from British cruisers, caught fire and the wind drove her eastward off Blaavands Huk, whence she could be seen dropping into the sea. She rapidly disappeared below the surface.

AMBIGUOUS SITUATION IN GREECE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Central News" Petrograd correspondent is of opinion that the growing ambiguous situation in Greece is objectionable. Greece should define her position more clearly. Greece is negotiating a loan through the Minister in Paris. The solution of the question of the passage of Serbs may depend thereon.

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent has good authority for stating that M. Skouloudis has for several days been disposed to resign. M. Zamis would succeed him but he refused to take any steps towards forming a cabinet.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

THE POPE IS APPREHENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.

An Apostolic Delegate has delivered to President Wilson a message from the Pope.

Its contents have not been revealed, but it is reported, that it reflected the Papal apprehension of a rupture between Germany and the United States.

PEACE TALK IN GERMANY.

A WASHINGTON STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.

It is understood that the Ambassador in Berlin has informed the State Department that there is much talk of peace in Germany and that the Kaiser is anxious for the United States to take the initiative in nego-

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VINDICATION

DIFFERENCES WITH HIS CHIEF.

COUNSELLOR NOT AUTOMATON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Addressing a great gathering at Conway, Mr. Lloyd George delivered a trenchant speech defending himself against personal attacks from Radical quarters, rejoicing at the Cabinet's decision with reference to compulsion and exhorting the nation to unity and the vigorous prosecution of the war.

He said that he still considered that the necessity for compulsion arose in September. The Derby Scheme had most of the disadvantages of compulsion and voluntaryism without the advantages of either.

NO INDIGNITY IN COMPULSION.

There was no indignity in compulsion; it simply means organising consistently and resolutely for war. Great Britain could not contribute men equally with France, because she had to supply her with war materials.

He had been the subject of a cloudy discharge of poison-gas, delivered in the first place clandestinely and afterwards openly. He refused to reply to criticisms. If anyone believed him capable, while the fate of the Empire was perhaps hanging in the balance, of using treacherous intrigues to advance his own ends, let him believe it.

HARMONIOUS ALLIANCE.

There had been differences between himself and his chief. What use would he have been if he had always agreed with him? They wanted counsellors, not automata. A Government must not only be resolute.

To-day we had more complete command of the sea than ever before. No alliance had ever worked with more perfect unison and harmony. We must apply our means to the methods of the Central Powers and we should win.

The British were sluggish people but not faint-hearted. He would trust the people entirely and tell them everything. In the hearts of the people were treasures of courage, endurance and devotion, that endured to the end.

The speech was received with rapturous cheering.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE ENEMY TRENCHES.

FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 6.

The communiqué says:—South-east of Lake Nied we captured enemy trenches. The enemy attacked north-west of Krochine but fled before our counter-attack leaving killed and wounded and much ammunition.

South-east of Olyka we forced the enemy to evacuate a wood. On the Caucasus front we dislodged the enemy from positions at Serinalkerind and bayoneted the defenders.

RUSSIAN VICTORY AT SERINALKTERIND.

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 7.

The communiqué states that at the capture of the Serinalkerind position in the direction of Baghdad the Turks, who lost heavily, abandoned a large camp and important material.

At the occupation of Trebizond we captured eight coast guns, fourteen six-inch guns and artillery and baggage trains and other important equipment.

TRENCH WARFARE IN TREBIZOND REGION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Central News'" Amsterdam correspondent mentions a Buckharest report that the Turks are attempting to resort to trench warfare on the coast westward of Trebizond. The Russians are bombarding the diggers violently and attacking the trenches already made.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD COURLAND COAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

A Berlin communiqué mentions Russian bombardment of the Courland Coast.

AIRRAID ON ASIA MINOR COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

A Turkish communqué says hostile aircraft have dropped bombs in the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

GERMAN WARSHIPS OUT IN THE BALTIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Captains who have arrived at Malmoe report that German battleships are out in the Baltic.

GERMAN METHODS IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Petrograd "Bourse Gazette" learns from Riga that Germans about to evacuate Tukkum ordered the inhabitants to surrender all their valuables and confiscated the few remaining cattle.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

FIGHTING IN AFRICA

FURTHER BELGIAN SUCCESSES

ENEMY'S HEADLONG RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAVRE, May 7.

The communiqué says:—Following the occupation of Shangugu the Belgians continued to progress on the southern shore of Lake Kivu and attacked enemy's rearguard on April 21st and forced it to retreat headlong.

The Belgians on April 20th occupied the German post of Israngi which had been abandoned by the enemy.

THE REBEL COUNTESS.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DUBLIN, May 7.

The Countess Markievicz has been sentenced to penal servitude for life and Count George Plunkett to ten years.

LONDON, May 7.

The "Illustrated Sunday Herald" says that it was announced in Dublin last night that the Countess Markievicz had been sentenced to death and that the sentence had been commuted to penal servitude for life.

DUBLIN, May 7.

The sentence of death was passed on John Plunkett, son of Count Plunkett, but has been commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Numerous other death sentences have been commuted to various terms of penal servitude.

COUNT PLUNKETT'S SON SENTENCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

George, son of Count Plunkett, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and not the Count himself, but the latter and his wife have been arrested.

IRISH APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, May 7.

It is officially announced that Sir Robert Chalmers has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in succession to Sir Matthew Nathan who has resigned.

It is unofficially reported that Mr. Harcourt succeeds Mr. Birrell.

SUCCESSFUL TRENCH RAID.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The communiqué from General Haig says:—

Last night under cover of a bombardment we successfully raided trenches near Authville. Our casualties were slight. Five prisoners were brought back and ten Germans were killed and many wounded.

The enemy after a bombardment raided our trenches south-east of Armentieres but were immediately ejected. The enemy also attempted to attack our trenches east of Cabaret Rouge but were repulsed.

There has been some artillery activity today. A considerable amount of successful air-work was carried out yesterday. The few hostile machines seen were driven off.

LONDON, May 7.

General Haig reports that last night and to-day there has been artillery activity on both sides about Mariecourt, Threpval, Aras, Loos, Saint Eloi and Ypres.

PRINCE ALBERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Prince Albert has rejoined his ship.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

PEACE RIOTS IN GERMANY.

TROOPS USE MAXIMS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The supply of Berlin newspapers to Scandinavia and Switzerland is interrupted. This is attributed to the desire of the Germans to conceal the riots of the 1st to the 5th instant.

"The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent mentions that the Swiss reports are that the rioting was on a considerable scale in certain parts. The Berlin police thrice dispersed a big mob of women and children. On the third time the troops intervened and maxims were used. Over 50,000 persons assembled in the Potsdam gardens. Transport trains of troops from France bound for Russia caused serious misgivings.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent says that despite Herr Liebknecht's disagreement with other socialists the whole group in the Reichstag has tabled a resolution demanding his release.

AIR RAID ON TRIESTE.

BARRACKS SET ON FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Buda Pesth correspondent says, the Austrians disturbed the Italian bomb dropping on Trieste and threatened reprisals for the few civilian casualties, against historical buildings, and works of art. Large quantities of supplies for Trieste and the warships in the harbour are seriously menaced by the frequent raids. All supplies to Isonzo, Traverse, Trieste, and thousands of troops are continually passing. Much foodstuff was burned during the recent raid and the barracks were hit and set on fire. Hundreds of soldiers were wounded and many killed while attempting to escape.

SEAPLANES ATTACK DURAZZO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, May 6.

Four seaplanes successfully bombed Durazzo and returned safely. One enemy seaplane was destroyed at Brindisi during the raid last week.

SINKING OF THE PABNA

SURVIVORS' GRAPHIC STORIES.

(Associated Press.)

TEZPUR, May 6.

The up-steamer Durani of the India General Steam Navigation Co., arrived here yesterday with the serang of the ill-fated steamer, Pabna, three khalasis, one fireman and two of his assistants, one driver pilot and a passenger. As soon as the steamer moored a crowd of people flocked to it to get the news of the disaster. The serang said that he made over charge to the second serang after he left the Barsola Ghat station and went to bed at 12-10 p.m. At about 1-30 a.m., the man on watch called him out and when he came from his cabin he saw the steamer about to capsize in consequence of the violent cyclone. Water was passing over half of the lower deck and within a minute or two the steamer turned turtle. The down mail steamer Arjun narrowly escaped, the serang intentionally running her aground to save her. At about 4 a.m., the up despatch steamer Durani picked up the serang and other men who were floating on water with the help of planks and driftwood. The s.s. Arjun picked up some of the crew. According to the serang's statement eleven persons were saved. As the water was deep there, the Durani easily passed over the sunken steamer.

The rescued passenger, who is an up country man working as fish "mahaldar" of Tezpur, states that there were about 80 to 90 passengers with one or two Babus in the intermediate class cabin. He also stated just after the cyclone began the pilot screamed out to take the boat nearer the bank but the serang replied, "Never mind, no fear." The clerk of the boat instructed people to sit or stand calmly where they were. The steamer's crew numbered 31. At about noon yesterday the cargo steamer Gujrat left Tezpur for the place of occurrence with Mr. Govan, Steamer Agent, and pilot Superintendent, Mr. Leonard. The serang made a statement before the Deputy Commissioner this morning.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Ramprasad Khosla, an Oxford graduate, now professor, Government College Lahore, has accepted the post of Principal of the Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore, and his services are being applied for from the Punjab Government.

Mr. A. P. Collett, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of U. P. has been appointed to the Indian Army Reserve Officers. Mr. T. B. W. Bishop Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, will act as Private Secretary.

Mr. Buchner, Director of Music to the Viceroy, has, on medical grounds, tendered his resignation which has been accepted by his Excellency. Mr. Buchner's resignation will take effect from the 1st October, 1916

L15 SINKING OFF KENTISH COAST.

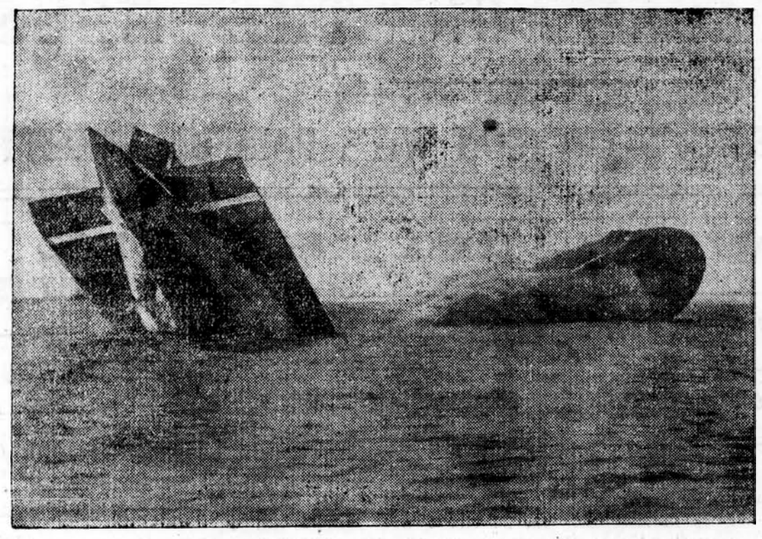

Photo by Central News.

This picture is an actual photograph illustrating how the wrecked Zeppelin 'L. 15" looked before sinking off the coast of Kent. The raiding Zeppelin, badly damaged in mid air, descended in the Thames estuary on April 1, and this photograph was taken after the huge gas-bag had been taken in tow by British vessels and just as the remains were on the point of disappearing beneath the water.

NITRATE OF THORIUM COMPANY

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S ACTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

Sir John Hewett and Mr. Hugo Hirst applied in the Chancery Division for an injunction restraining Mr. Walter Nockolds from publishing in any prospectus of the Nitrate of Thorium Company the statement that the plaintiffs had consented to join the Board of Directors.

The defendant apologised and undertook not to repeat the statement.

PRINCE OF WALES.

GUEST OF KING EMMANUEL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 7.

The Prince of Wales has gone as the guest of King Victor Emmanuel to the Italian front. Accompanied by the King his Royal Highness visited the most advanced line on the Lower Isonzo amid the incessant roar of artillery. The Prince was accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

The following casualties are announced from Dublin:—

KILLED.

Lieut. G. A. Nielan, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Crockett, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Gray, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. J. Hunter, Lancers.
Second-Lieut. A. Lucas, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut. R. Worswick, Cavalry Special Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. M. Alcorn, Medicals.
Captain G. F. Denning, Medicals.
Captain J. Sheppard, South Staffords.
Lieut. G. P. Elliott, Sherwoods.
Lieut. P. A. Purser, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. M. D. Chalmers, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. E. Jollands, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. C. R. McCammond, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. W. North, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. R. Brown, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J. Calder, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. S. Carrell, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. T. Sutton, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Turner, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Cheesman, Londons.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Cross, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. G. Flett, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Walker, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. H. Daws, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Jones, Argyll and Sutherland.
Second-Lieut. K. W. Lane, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. B. H. Scott, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. T. M. Shepherd, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Stewart, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. P. R. Tankerville-Chamberlayne, Hussars.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Vickery, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Watts, South Wales Borderers.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The following names of British officers appear in the 82nd casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. MacMillan, Scottish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. P. Roberts, R. F. A.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Captain C. H. S. Vandrey, Manchester Regiment.
Captain G. M. Gerald, H. L. I.

VILLISTA BANDITS.

SURPRISED BY AMERICAN CAVALRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 7.

A detachment of American cavalry surprised a larger number of Villista bandits and forty-two of the latter were killed and many wounded. The Americans had no casualties.

SCANDINAVIAN STEAMSHIP SHARES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Company says the belief that German submarining is decreasing has led to enormous rises in steamship shares on the Scandinavian exchanges.

FRENCH MINISTERS VISIT THE TSAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, May 7.

The Tsar received in audience the French Ministers M. Viviani and M. Thomas.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

It is understood that the Daylight Saving will be enforced on May 14th.

VESSELS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

The Cardiff steamer Ruabon has been sunk. The crew was saved.

The steamer City of Lucknow was torpedoed without warning. All the crew have been landed at Malta.

GERMANY AND ISLAM.

AMAZING REVELATIONS.

The Secretary of the War Office issued in mail week the following announcement:—

His Majesty's Government have received conclusive evidence of widespread efforts on the part of the German Government to suppress the Mohammedan religion throughout their African colonies.

General Smuts has reported that in the German Government archives captured at Moshi the following circular was discovered:

"All Military Stations.

"You are requested to send, within three months from date of receipt, a report stating what can be done by means of Government servants and Government teachers effectively to counteract the spread of Islamic propaganda. Do you consider it possible to make a regulation prohibiting Islam altogether? Possibly a rule might be enforced by which teachers would not be allowed to perform circumcisions or act as preachers in the mosques, etc. The same prohibition might also be applied to other Government servants. The encouragement of pig-breeding among natives is recommended by experts (as) an effective means of stopping the spread of Islam. Please consider this point also."

This circular is signed by Dr. Schnee, the Imperial Governor of German East Africa, and is dated some months before the outbreak of war. It was despatched to district commissioners in German East Africa.

Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Hussein Belgrami, late Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, will deliver the Convocation Address of the Madras University this year.

LIFE IN VIENNA.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

An American who has just arrived from Vienna tells me, writes Mr. A. Beaumont, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Milan, that the people of that city are still under all sorts of extraordinary illusions, one of which is that the war will surely end within two or three months.

"But," I asked, "what if it doesn't?"

"Oh, that's a possibility they don't even consider. Moreover, they firmly believe that peace will be entirely in their favour. Viennese burghers crowd to the cafes daily, listen to the gipsy bands playing, and drink to the health of their army, which they proudly speak of in the presence of foreigners as ever victorious. The contrast between victories and the rationing out of bread, meat, sugar, and other subjects of prime necessity does not seem to strike them, but the poorer classes are much more frank in expressing their desire for peace."

Asked if he thought there was any possibility of a revolt on the part of the working classes, he said it was unlikely. They consist of only old men, women, and boys, all the able-bodied men being enrolled in the army.

"You see only women and boys or old men in Vienna now. You cannot expect any serious revolt from them. A few weeks ago there was some excitement in Vienna, which the papers hushed up. The supply of flour had failed at the big official bakeries. It was in a very populous quarter, and in the evening, when the factory hands and munition workers returned, they found no bread. This had been going on for days, when a vast crowd, amounting to about 20,000 persons, chiefly women and children, assembled in front of one bakery and howled for bread. Troops were called out, and on their appearance the crowd immediately dispersed. This gives you the measure of the resistance the people are likely to offer. Milk is extremely scarce. The Vienna cafes in the afternoons and evenings no longer serve the famous melange with foaming cream. The only time when milk can be had in a hotel is the morning, for coffee.

COLLECTING OLD METAL.

"One of Vienna's curiosities are the numerous depots for brass, copper, and other metals established by the Government all over the city. The authorities hired vacant shops in the principal streets, and there people are asked to bring all their brass and copper objects. Most extraordinary collections can be seen in these depots. The windows are placarded with posters three feet high, with a picture of a big howitzer firing an enormous shell, and under it the inscription, 'Your Government needs copper for these shells.' The people seem very cheerfully to have contributed all they possessed, and the Government offers a strong inducement by paying a good price for such metal.

"The shops still exhibit in numerous ways, on postcards, boxes of matches, and badges of all descriptions, the motto, 'God punish England.' Americans are detested almost as much as British. It is unsafe for them to speak English in the streets and ordinary cafes. 'We hate everything English,' said two officers a few weeks ago to me. I happened to be in a cafe near Graben with some attachés from the American Embassy, and, as was quite natural, I was speaking English with them. The Austrian officers repeated their remark, whereupon I wrote on my card that I was an American, and offered it to them. They declined to take my card, asserting more loudly than before that they did not care whether we were English or Americans. Everyone in the cafe got excited, stood up, and yelled at us, 'Out with you! Get out! Throw them out!" We defied the two officers to give us their cards, which they refused. We threw down our cards on their table and left. Another day, having said a few words in English over the telephone in a cafe, I was insulted as I left the telephone cabin by a man who said, 'We want no English here,' to which I replied, 'And we wouldn't want you in the States.'"

The "Tribune" says that Lala Sita Ram, Executive Engineer, Punjab, who was tried under the Public Servants Enqiries Act 1850 before a Special Commission, was relieved of his duties on Friday last.

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

A VIOLENT SCENE.

DR. LIEBKNECHT'S ATTACK.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the sitting of the Reichstag on April 8 was marked by uproarious scenes. The Military Estimates came up for debate and the votes for military camps were being discussed.

Dr. Liebknecht (Socialist), intervening in the debate, said:

I repeat that I have documents in my hands showing that an agreement was made between the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr Zimmermann, and Sir Roger Casement, by which British prisoners of war were to be drilled to fight against England.

Dr. Paasche, the Vice-President, interrupting, pointed out that these remarks had no connection with the estimates.

Dr. Liebknecht replied: "We have here a treasonable propaganda officially encouraged, going on in these troop camps."

After being called to order, Dr. Liebknecht continued:

Mohammedan prisoners of war are also being systematically forced into service against their own country. (The speaker was again called to order.)

Dr. Liebknecht: "You are systematically gagging me." (Shouts from all parts of the House of "Traitor" and "You ought to be in an asylum.")

Dr. Liebknecht was then forbidden to continue his speech. Subsequently the estimates for the Navy came up for debate. Dr. Liebknecht was the only speaker. He said:

Admiral von Capelle, the Secretary for the Navy, entered office under circumstances which made it appear as if with him a new regime had been inaugurated in the naval administration, and which seemed to indicate the beginning of a milder form of warfare and a greater inclination of the Government towards peace. The fight for the dismissal of Admiral von Tirpitz, as a matter of fact, greatly endangered the prospects of peace among the bourgeois parties, and such strife was bound to impair confidence in our supreme war command. It was made to appear as though the conflict was about the submarine question, and that Admiral von Capelle did not want a reckless submarine war as did Admiral von Tirpitz. As a matter of fact such a difference never existed, as yesterday's debate proved.

Dr. Paasche, the Vice-President, requested Dr. Liebknecht to drop this subject, as the submarine question had been settled by resolution of the Reichstag.

Dr. Liebknecht: At any rate reasons for the change in the Admiralty must be discussed.

SOCIALIST OUTBURST.

Dr. Paasche replied that Secretaries of State were appointed by the Kaiser, and the Reichstag was not entitled to discuss reasons for changes in high offices.

Dr. Liebknecht: I am not speaking about the reasons, which are well known, but about the political factors which greatly interest the entire German people and the world. It was made to appear that Admiral von Capelle got into office on the submarine question, but as a matter of fact it was a question of war policy which was apparently decided against Admiral von Tirpitz. The conflict between the policy of "Berlin to Baghdad," and the policy of annexations in the West and East had already begun at the outbreak of war. In this conflict the interests of various capitalist groups are opposed. After the war had begun with the battle cry "Against Tsarism" the aim was soon shifted westwards.

The Vice-President: To say that the war began with one or the other object is to insult the Government. I call you to order, and ask you not to do dwell at any length on our war policy.

Dr. Liebknecht: After the war aim had been shifted westward—(the Vice-President: "I repeat my request")—I must touch on this question if I am to discuss the opposing currents in the Government which brought about the change in the Admiralty. The manner in which the conflict was taken up in the Prussian Diet, the way in which the sharpening of the war against England was demanded in the Reichstag on account of the Baralong affair, and the scenes in the Prussian Diet before the change of office, throw an interesting light on the differences within the Government and in capitalist circles. A memorandum was to be published on the subject of armed British merchantmen. It was kept back for some length of time, much to the displeasure of those around Count Reventlow. In this one saw an acknowledgment by the Government of the demand for a sharper submarine warfare. The attack in the Prussian Diet was made premeditatedly, in order to show the strong opposition to certain members of the Government. (The Vice-President interrupted the speaker.) On pressure from the Prussian Diet—— (The Vice-President again requested the speaker to keep to the point.) You must not suppress a most important political question. (General commotion. The Vice-President again requested the speaker to keep to the point.) I did keep to the point. I shall now discuss the memorandum on the question of armed merchantmen, for which the Admiralty is responsible. It is so composed that those who do not read it carefully with all the supplements must be misled. The memorandum attempts to prove that British merchantmen are armed in order to attack German submarines. (The Vice-President again forbade a discussion of the submarine question, and called Dr. Liebknecht to order.) With such a ruling I am unable—— (The Vice President: I ask the member not to criticise me.) So I am obliged to say nothing on what politically is most material!

The Vice-President asked the House whether it wished to listen further to Dr. Liebknecht.

The House decided in the negative.

Dr. Liebknecht: You ought to be ashamed of yourselves.

The estimates were adopted and the sitting closed.

GERMANS AT VERDUN.

APPALLING LOSSES.

REGIMENTS LOSE 50 TO 60 P. C. OF EFFECTIVES.

The "Daily Telegraph" states it has received from a thoroughly reliable source the following particulars regarding the German losses before Verdun. The statement, it will be observed, covers the period of forty days from Feb. 21 to April 1. Figures quoted from the German casualty lists give the total losses reported in these lists since the beginning of the war at 2,730,917:—

Written documents, evidence, and many declarations checked by authoritative information now make it possible to establish definitely the losses of the Germans on the Verdun front between Feb. 21 and April 1.

They have been very great—so great that the startled German General Staff, to counteract the depression which these new and unavailing sacrifices will cause throughout the empire, is endeavouring to maintain that, for once, thanks to German methods, the losses of the attacking force have been less than those of the defence. This falsity the facts disprove; a few examples will suffice to show.

It is known that two Army Corps, the 3rd and the 18th were withdrawn for reconstitution from the front, having left on the field in the first attacks at least a third of their effectives. On their reappearance reconstituted, in the firing line, they again suffered similar losses. The reinforcements of the German armies, indeed, melt away as they arrive on the battlefield. In all the 18th Army Corps lost 17,000 men, the 3rd 22,000 men.

Exact figures can be given regarding the 121st Division of Infantry, which came on the scene north of Vaux about March 12. More than half the 7th Regiment of Reserve was mowen down by the French machine-guns in an attack on the approaches to the fort, which had no result. The same thing happened to the 60th Regiment, which lost 50 per cent. of its effectives. The 19th Infantry Regiment, on March 9, attacking the village of Vaux, had similar loss. Its 13th Company was surprised and annihilated in houses in the village. The 1st Battalion was reduced by 60 per cent. The three regiments of infantry of the 11th Bavarian Division, which led the attack on Malancourt and Avocourt Woods on March 20 and 22, lost 50 to 60 per cent. of their men. The four Landwehr regiments of the 2nd Division, attacking under the same conditions, suffered similar loss.

HEAVY LOSSES IN THE TRENCHES.

These were losses sustained in the course of an attack. Beside, the regiments in the trenches or in reserve sustained losses from French artillery fire every day. It is known that in the case of certain German regiments these losses were very heavy. The 37th Regiment of Infantry, for instance, surprised by the French fire during a change of position, lost 500 men, and was so tried by the experience that it was unable, on March 10, to make the attack on the village of Vaux which it was to undertake, as the 19th Regiment had been decimated by the French machine-guns.

During the forty days from Feb. 21 to April 1st the Germans had engaged on the Verdun front between Avocourt and Eparges 239 battalions of infantry representing at least 1,075 infantry companies plus twenty-three battalions of pioneers of three companies, or 1,145 companies in all. These companies had been specially strengthened. Before the attack they numbered in some cases 200 men, and the average number of men in a company may be taken at 260 men; so that the "armee de choc" numbered, in infantry alone, 298,000 men.

Since Feb. 21 no fewer than eighty battalions have been withdrawn to be reconstituted; the others were reinforced where they stood. It is underestimating the facts to say that the infantry engaged in the action has numbered nearly 450,000, and the statements of prisoners collated and checked lead to the conclusion that at least a third of the infantry engaged were lost. That is to say, in the first line alone 150,000 men have fallen.

But the German losses do not stop there. All the evidence points to the fact that the German artillery, of which the woods were full, suffered losses comparable to those of infantry, who do not take a direct part in the assault.

Besides this the French long range guns have dealt destruction among the troops carrying on various army services behind the lines. On the most moderate estimate the conclusion is reached that the losses of the Germans before Verdun cannot have been less than 200,000 men. It was reported that the German General Staff came to the decision that the taking of Verdun by the Crown Prince was worth the sacrifice of 200,000 of the Kaiser's subjects. This figure was exceeded, and the Kaiser and his son have still to reach the French fortress.

TOTAL GERMAN CASUALTIES.

2,730,917, EXCLUDING NAVAL LOSSES.

According to the "Pall Mall Gazette", the total German casualties, excluding naval losses, now reported officially are:—

Killed and died of wounds	642,531
Died of sickness	38,906
Prisoners	129,891
Missing	203,597
Severely wounded	372,585
Wounded	251,110
Slightly wounded	983,827
Wounded remaining with units	108,470
Total	2,730,917

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GREAT BRITAIN'S AIM.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR NATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Mr. Asquith presided on April 10 at a dinner at Lancaster House, at which the guests were the members of the Franco-British Inter-Parliamentary Committee and other distinguished people. The French members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies numbered twenty, and among the company, about eighty all told, were Earl Kitchener, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon, M. d'Aubigny, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Viscount Bryce, Mr. Arthur Henderson and M. Franklin Bouillon.

The toasts of the King and the President of the French Republic were proposed by Mr. Asquith, and honoured with enthusiasm.

Mr. Asquith was warmly greeted on rising to propose the toast of the evening. His speech was a reply to the recent utterance of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag.

Mr. Asquith said: I have now the pleasure of proposing the toast of "Our Guests," and I venture, in your name, and in the name of his Majesty's Government, and of many members of both Houses of the British Parliament, whom I am glad to see seated around these tables, the warmest welcome to our French colleagues who have done us the honour of paying us this visit. (Cheers.) The relations between Great Britain and France, now for many years past established on a durable, and, I believe, unshakable foundation, have during the experiences, the testing experiences of this war, become relations, not only of friendship, but of intimacy and of affection. (Cheers.) We all welcome these interchanges of visits and of communication, and of consultation between the representatives of our two Parliaments as conducing to a still closer tightening of the bonds that unite us, to a still clearer realisation of the common interest and the common purposes which we share. (Cheers.)

During the last few days the Imperial Chancellor has been appealing once more to the sympathies of the neutral world for the hard case of Germany—(laughter)—as a much misunderstood peace-lover.

The Chancellor declares that on September 9 he had expressed his readiness to enter into peace negotiations, but that then, as now, the enemy declined to consider such a thing. It is worth while to cite the actual language which he used on the occasion referred to: "If I am to speak of peace proposals, I must first see the peace proposal of our enemies. If our enemies come to me with peace proposals proper to the dignity and assuring the safety of Germany, then we are always ready to discuss them."

What, therefore, the Chancellor means by a readiness on his part to enter into negotiations is that the initiation should come from us, and the decision rest with him. In other words, we are to assume the attitude of a defeated to a victorious adversary. But we are not defeated—(cheers)—we are not going to be defeated—(loud cheers)—and the Allies are bound by a solemn pact not to seek or accept a separate peace. The terms upon which we are prepared to conclude peace are the accomplishment of the purposes for which we took up arms. (Cheers.) Those purposes were declared by me as far back as November, 1914, and have been known to the world for more than sixteen months.

PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

I said among other things that we should not sheathe the sword until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. The Chancellor first misquotes my language, and then proceeds to distort its obvious meaning and intention.

Great Britain, and France also, entered the war not to strangle Germany, not to wipe her off the map of Europe, not to destroy or mutilate her national life, certainly not to interfere with (to use the Chancellor's language) "the free exercise of her peaceful endeavours." We were driven both here and in France to take up arms in order to prevent Germany (which for this purpose means Prussia) from establishing a position of military menace and dominance over her neighbours. (Cheers.)

On several occasions in the last ten years Germany had given evidence of her intention to dictate to Europe under threat of war, and in violating the neutrality of Belgium she proved that she meant to establish her ascendancy, even at the price of a universal war and of tearing up the basis of European policy as established by treaty. The purpose of the Allies in the war is to defeat that attempt, and thereby pave the way for an international system which will secure the principle of equal rights for all civilised States. (Cheers.)

As a result of the war we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and swayed by the overmastering dictation of a Government controlled by a military caste. (Loud cheers.) That is what I mean by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia; nothing more, but nothing less. (Cheers.)

CHAMPIONS OF TREATY RIGHTS.

There is another aspect of the war to which we have from the beginning attached capital importance. The war began, as I have just said, in the unprovoked invasion and desolation of Belgium. From its first moment, the future fate of the smaller nationalities was seen to be in jeopardy, and the apprehensions which were then aroused have been more than justified by what has happened to Serbia and Montenegro. We are in this struggle the champions, not only of treaty rights, but of the independent status and the free development of the weaker countries. (Cheers.) In these circumstances cynicism could hardly go farther than in the Chancellor's claim that it is for Germany—of all Powers—to insist when peace comes upon "giving the various races the chance of free evolution along the lines of their mother tongue and of national individuality." (Hear, hear.) Apparently this principle is to be applied—I suppose on the approved Prussian lines—both to Poland and to Belgium.

In regard to the first of these two countries, the Poles have already had some illuminating experience as to what is meant in Berlin by "free evolution along the lines of the mother tongue." The attempt to Germanise Prussian Poland has been for the last twenty years at once the strenuous purpose and the colossal failure of Prussian domestic policy. No one knows this better than the Chancellor, for he has been in his time one of its principal instruments, as, for instance, when he tried to colonise Posen with German-speaking farmers. The use of the Polish language in schools was restricted until it was only allowed for religious instruction, and, finally, even this concession was withdrawn, and the little Polish children had to learn to say their prayers in German. The wholesale strike of the children, the barbarous floggings that were inflicted on them, the arrests and imprisonment of their mothers, form a black chapter even in the annals of Prussian culture. (Hear, hear.)

And, coming to Belgium, it is with this record that the Chancellor sheds tears over the fate of what he calls "the long-suppressed Flemish race," and declares it to be the future mission of Germany to secure for them "a sound evolution based on their mother tongue." What, I wonder, do the Flemish race themselves think of the prospect which is so opened out to them? (Hear, hear.)

BRITAIN'S ANSWER.

The Chancellor goes on to say that after the war there must be a new Belgium, which is not to be a Franco-English vassal, but between whose people and the Germans—who have burnt their churches and pillaged their towns, and laid waste their fields, and trampled on their liberties—there is to be in the future the "collaboration of neighbours." A new development, indeed, of the theory of the rights and duties of neighbourhood! (Laughter.) My answer is a very simple one. We, the Allies, desire, and are determined to see once again, the old Belgium. (Cheers.) She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton, and wicked invasion of her freedom, and that which has been broken down must be repaired and restored. (Loud cheers.)

It will not waste many words upon the Chancellor's lame and half-hearted attempt to justify the wholesale use of the submarine for the destruction of lives and property. He speaks of it as a legitimate measure of self-defence against our policy of using our command of the sea to put economic pressure upon our enemies. The Allies are, of course, in adopting and pursuing that policy exercising a belligerent right recognised by every fighting Power in the Old World and the New—(cheers)—and they have endeavoured, and are endeavouring, to mitigate as far as possible the resulting inconvenience to neutral trade. (Hear, hear.) They are prepared to justify the legality of all the measures they have taken as covered by the principles and spirit of international law applied to the developments of modern war. They have been carried out with the strictest regard to humanity, and we are not aware of a single instance of a neutral life lost by reason of the Allies' blockade. (Cheers.)

THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

The German submarine blockade of Great Britain was in fact commenced and developed long before our Order in Council of March, 1915. Among other instances, the Dutch vessel Maria, and the American vessel the W. P. Frye, both carrying food to these islands, were sunk respectively in September, 1914, and January, 1915. On Feb. 4, 1915, the German Government declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of the United Kingdom, with the avowed purpose of cutting off all our overseas supplies. It was not till March 11 that we announced those measures against German trade which the Chancellor now suggests were the cause of the German submarine policy. (Hear, hear.) I need not dwell upon the flagrant violation which has attended its execution of the elementary rules and practices of international law, and of the common dictates and obligations of humanity. (Cheers.) Up to this moment it is being ruthlessly carried out, as well against neutrals as belligerents. (Hear, hear.)

I apologise for keeping you so long; but it is of the highest importance that we should, without delay, reply to charges such as these. And may we not, without undue self-complacency—may we not be thankful that we are not driven for the statement and the defence of our case to such travesties of fact and sophistries of argument. We are fighting, you, our visitors, our friends in Russia,, our friends in Italy, the Serbians, the Belgians, our friends in Portugal—we are fighting side by side in a great cause, by what we know to be worthy means, with clean hands, and with a clear conscience. (Cheers.) And side by side, as we have the will, so we are confident that we have the power to vindicate the liberties of Europe. (Loud cheers.)

FRENCH REPLIES.

M. Pichon, in responding, said he regarded that gathering as a consecration of the relations between the two countries and the two Parliaments. (Cheers.) They had entered the war together, had fought together, and together would they win the war. (Cheers.) France admired Englishmen in their nobility under arms. In consultation they hoped not to hinder their Governments, but to become greater friends, and to cement their mutual regard for each other. (Cheers.)

M. Leygues said the speech of Mr. Asquith was a magnificent oration. As he stood on the terrace of the House of Commons that afternoon and looked on the Thames, he was reminded of that other great river, the Seine. The two rivers flowed through capitals which stood out for the great principles of liberty and progress in the world, and more than ever was this emphasised when they compared those crimes committed in the name of their enemy. (Hear, hear.)

At the request of M. Leygues, the company drank "To the brave soldiers of France and England."

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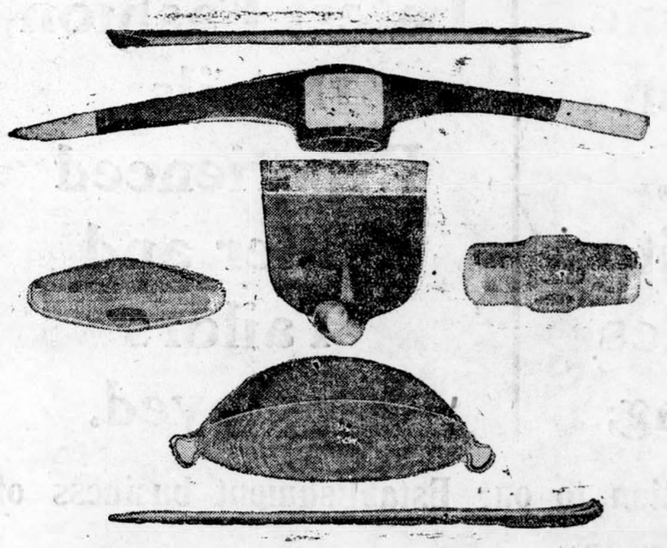

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MAORI TROOPS.

AN OLD WAR.

The account of the Maoris fighting in the Dardanelles recalls the fact that this is by no means the first occasion on which this gallant and warlike race have fought side by side with the British. In their "little war" in the north of New Zealand against Honi Heke, the chief of the Ngapuhi tribe, in the early days of 1845, the British were most materially aided by Tamati Waka Neue, the great Hokianga chief, who had always been a loyal friend and protector to the Europeans, and was the leading spirit in effecting the celebrated Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. Neue, at the head of a following of about four or five hundred men, was present at every skirmish and engagement down to the taking of Heke's last stronghold, known as the Bat's Nest, which virtually closed the war. Had his advice with regard to the best method of attacking the powerful native stockades of those days been taken by the Military authorities, we should probably have been spared some of the regrettable repulses sustained by our armies in this campaign.

Neue was a remarkable man in many ways. The Reverend George Clarke, in his "Notes on Early Life in New Zealand," says of him that he "was strong all through—in mind in body. He had a singularly open, honest and benevolent expression of face, and though, if needs were, he could be stern enough there was little of cruelty or vindictiveness in his composition, as there could possibly have been in one whose youth was spent in such surroundings. He was the bravest among the brave—a splendid Maori general; averse from fighting until every way of conciliation was exhausted. He was impressed with the abiding feeling that the only chance for his race was to keep peace with the Pakeha; to accept loyally the supremacy of the Queen; and to bear themselves patiently through the slow and difficult transition from Maori custom to British law. His bare word was trusted through all the country as the most binding writing would be trusted among ourselves, and he had the power of attaching followers to his person with a devotion which made them ready to stand by him in life or in death."

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NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

In the House of Commons in mail week Commander Bellairs (U., Maidstone) asked whether the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs would explain the recent Order in Council relating to the Declaration of London.

Lord R. Cecil: The main object of the Order in Council is to declare that the doctrine of continuous voyage applies in its full extent not only to absolute contraband, but to conditional contraband and to blockade as well. The effect of this is to leave as the sole distinction between absolute and conditional contraband that conditional contraband can only be captured and condemned if it is destined for the armed forces of the enemy, or for the use of the enemy Government, whereas absolute contraband is liable to the some fate if it is destined for any part, of the enemy territory. In practice at the present state of this war the distinction between the two kinds of contraband is unimportant since substantially all goods sent to the territory of our enemies are in fact used directly or indirectly for the support of their armed forces, and are, therefore, equally liable to capture whether they be conditional or absolute contraband.

In order to mark the practical identity of the two kinds of contraband, the Government propose to issue in an official form probably as a Parliamentary official paper, a complete list of contraband articles, both absolute and conditional, printed together, so that all neutral traders may have notice of the positions. This will be done as soon as some additions to the contraband list now pending have been made.

A subsidiary object of the order is to define certain circumstances which will rise a presumption that goods seized have an enemy destination, and especially to point out that that presumption will arise if they are consigned to a person in a neutral country, who is known previously to have forwarded contraband goods to the enemy.

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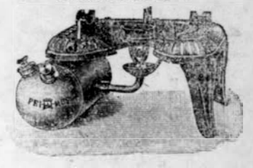

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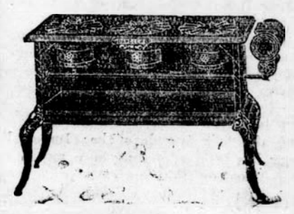

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